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PATENT
Attorney Docket No. 02473.0001-00000

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the application of Paul Yurt, et al. Serial No. 07/637,562 Filed: January 7, 1991 For: AUDIO AND VIDEO TRANSMISSION AND RECEIVING SYSTEM	Group Art Unit: 262 Examiner:

Hon. Commissioner of Patents
and Trademarks
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

PETITION TO MAKE SPECIAL UNDER
M.P.E.P. § 708.02(VIII)

Applicants hereby petition the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks under M.P.E.P. § 708.02 (VIII) to make this application special and receive accelerated examination. In accordance with that section, Applicants have enclosed a check for $80.00 to cover the fee for this petition as set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(i). If any additional fees are required in connection with the filing of this Petition, please charge those fees to Deposit Account No. 06-916.

All claims presented for examination are believed to be directed to a single invention. If, however, the Examiner requires a restriction, Applicants provisionally elect for prosecution whichever group of claims contains method claims 18-21.

Also in accordance with M.P.E.P. §708.02 (VIII), Applicants affirm that a preexamination search has been made

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by an attorney who conducted searches in class 358, subclass 86 and class 455, subclasses 4, 5, 86, 102, 135, and 136.

The following references were developed during the searches and during subsequent investigations, and a copy of each of these references is enclosed along with a copy of PTO Form FB-A820 listing these references.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLAIMED INVENTION

The present invention is directed to an audio and video transmission and receiving system in which the user controls the access and the playback operations of selected material. The present invention affords the user greater access to and control over audio and video information than is possible in conventional systems. With the present invention, a user can request audio and video information to be sent to a selected destination. Further, the user is not constrained to having programs played at a particular time because the system has a buffering capability. By employing such buffering, the user has individualized control over the replay of requested programs. Moreover, requested programs are sent to the user in a compressed format. This enables the system to send requested programs to users in a relatively short time period, and allows users to store large quantities of requested material for playback at a desired time.

The entire system includes a transmission system and a reception system. The transmission system includes a source material library from which a user makes a selection. The selected program is processed and compressed for storage in a

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compressed data library. The system control computer controls access to programs stored in the compressed data library and controls transmission of selected programs to a user.

Once a selected program is transmitted, the reception system of the present invention receives the program and buffers it in a storage section. Because the program is buffered, the user can choose to replay the stored program whenever desired. When replay is requested, the program is decompressed and played back in real time at the receiving device requested by the user.

Figs. 2A and 2B of the application are detailed block diagrams of a preferred implementation of the transmission system of the present invention. Fig. 2B shows an implementation of the compressed data storing means recited in claim 1 as the compressed data library 118. Fig. 6 is a block diagram of a preferred implementation of the receiving system of the present invention. Fig. 6 shows an implementation of the storing means required in claim 22 as element 203. Fig. 7 is a flowchart of a preferred method of distribution which shows the buffering step at step 418.

Claims 1-17 are directed to a transmission system for providing information to remote locations. The system recited in those claims includes library means, for example source material library 111, for storing items. A requested program is encoded in the identification encoding means, for example identification encoder 112, which assigns the requested program with a unique identification code. The requested program is also converted by the converting means, for example converter 123, and ordered into a sequence of addressable data block by the ordering means, for

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example time encoder 114 and precompression processor 115. Subsequently, the program is compressed by compression means, such as compressor 116, and stored in the compressed data storing means, which may be compressed data library 118. The identification means, the conversion means, the ordering means, and the compressed data stores storing means will be collectively referred to as preprocessing elements. Transmitter means, for example transmitter format means 119 and transmitter 122, transmit the requested program to the user.

Claim 7 calls for a system control interface means for generating a visually-perceptible list of the items available in the compressed data library, and library access interface means, which may be library access interface 121, which receives transmission requests and retrieves formatted data blocks stored in the compressed data library means.

Claims 18-21 cover a distribution method responsive to user requests identifying information to be sent from a transmission system to remote locations. This is shown in Figure 7. The distribution method of independent claim 18 includes the steps of processing audio and information for storage in a compressed data form (steps 413a-413e), storing audio and video information in a compressed data form (step 414) and user request of the stored information for transmission to a selected remote location (step 415). The method also includes the steps of sending the compressed information to a remote location (step 416) and receiving it there (step 417). After reception, the distribution method includes buffering the received information (step 418) and

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playing it back in real time at a time requested by the user (step 419). The distribution method recited in claim 21 further includes, the step of storing a list of items available to the user from at least one compressed data library, and providing the user with the list so that the user may remotely select a particular item for transmission.

Claims 22-32 are directed to a receiving system responsive to a user input identifying an item stored in a source material library to be played back to the subscriber at a location remote from the source material library, the item containing information to be sent from a transmitter to the receiving system. The reception system 200 comprises transceiver means, such as transceiver 201, which receives requested information from the transmitter as compressed formatted data. The received information is converted into a format suitable for storage and playback in real time in the receiver format conversion means, which may be receiver format converter 202, and then stored as compressed data in the storage means, for example storage 203. When playback is requested, the decompressing means, for example audio decompressor 209 and video decompressor 208, decompresses the information and the output conversion means, such as output converter 206, plays back the decompressed information in real time at a time specified by the user.

Superfluous? misuse of word?

As recited in claim 27, the output data conversion means further comprises digital video output means, for example video output converter 211, and analog video output means, for example analog video output converter 213. According to claim 30, the

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output data conversion means also includes digital audio output means, for example digital audio output converter 212, and analog audio output means, for example analog audio output converter 214. Claim 32 recites that the transceiver means, such as transceiver 201, receives information via any one of telephone, ISDN, broadband ISDN, satellite, common carrier, computer channels, cable television systems, MAN, and microwave.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE REFERENCES

A. REFERENCES CITED IN THE SPECIFICATION

1. Lang, U.S. Patent No. 4,963,995

Lang, which is discussed in the Background of Invention portion of the specification, discloses an audio/video transceiver apparatus (VCR-ET) that includes a compression capability. The VCR-ET of Lang is an improved audio/video recorder which has "added features and functions which significantly enhance its usefulness and functionality." See col. 1, lines 65-68. Specifically, Lang discloses an audio/video transceiver with the capability of editing or copying from one video tape to another using only a single tape deck. Lang further discloses a VCR-ET which can re-transmit a program to a second VCR-ET. See Col. 7, lines 60-64.

Lang does not disclose a transmission system as recited in independent claim 1 because Lang does not teach or suggest a transmission system for providing information to remote locations which includes library means for storing items. Lang also does not teach or suggest an identification encoding means for

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retrieving the information for the items from the library means and for assigning a unique identification code to the retrieved information

Lang also is not concerned with providing a distribution method responsive to user requests identifying information to be sent from a transmission system to remote locations. Accordingly, Lang fails to teach or suggest the steps of the distribution method claimed in independent claim 18.

Because Lang is directed to an improved VCR, Lang does not disclose a receiving system which is responsive to user requests for items from a source material library. While Lang mentions that video libraries are "envisioned," there is no disclosure of how material would be requested or retrieved from such libraries. See col. 7, line 67 of Lang. Particularly, Lang does not teach that user requests will cause items stored in a source material library to be sent from a transmitter to a receiving system, as called for in independent claim 22.

2. **Monslow et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,890,320**

Monslow et al., which is also described in the Background of Invention section of the specification, discloses a system which broadcasts viewer-selected material to a viewer at a prescribed time. However, the Monslow et al. system requires multiple users in multiple locations to view the requested material at the time it is broadcast, rather than allowing each viewer to choose his or her own viewing time. Once the choice is made, the user cannot change it because Monslow et al. does not provide for buffering a

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selected program so that the user can play it back at a desired time. See col. 6, line 60 through col. 7, line 28.

Further, in Monslow et al., the viewer-chosen program is transmitted to the television receiver of the requesting viewer. The requestor therefore does not have a choice of where the information that they request is sent. See the Abstract, Fig. 1, and col. 5, lines 27-39.

With regard to the claims, Monslow et al. does not teach or suggest the preprocessing elements called for in independent claim 1, the buffering step required in independent claim 18, or the storage means recited in independent claim 22.

3. **Abraham, U.S. Patent No. 4,590,516**

Abraham '516, which is another reference described in the Background of Invention portion of the specification, discloses a combined telephone and modulated carrier communication system. In Abraham '516, a user at a subscriber station 10 uses a standard telephone set 16 to contact program service station 12. The user selects a program from the library 36. A telephone communication link is established with the station 12 through the switching gear 20, and when the program selection operation from the library 36 is completed, a return signal is heard by the subscriber through the telephone. The user then hangs up the telephone which initiates program readout and sets the billing computer 28. A timed message period precedes transmission of the program. After the message period ends, the selected program is transmitted and the billing operation is performed. During the message period,

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the subscriber can call up and cancel transmission of the program. See col. 4, line 38 through col. 5, line 3 and Fig. 1.

The system in Abraham '516 uses a dedicated signal path, rather than multiple common carriers, to transmit audio/video programming. Also, the receiver has no storage capability. Furthermore, the system provides for only display functions, which limits viewing to the time at which the material is ordered, and, like Monslow et al., the Abraham '516 system does not allow for the stop, pause, and multiple viewing functions of existing VCR technology.

Because Abraham '516, like Monslow et al., discloses relative simultaneous transmission of the requested material, this reference does not teach or suggest the compressed data storage means recited in independent claim 1, the buffering step required in claim 18, or the storage means called for in claim 22.

4. Walter, U.S. Patent No. 4,506,387

Walter, also discussed in the Background of Invention section of the specification, discloses a fully dedicated, multi-conductor, optical cable system that is wired to the viewer's premises. Although the system affords the viewer some control over accessing the material, it requires that a location designated by the viewer be wired with a dedicated cable. The Walter system further requires that the viewer be at that location for both ordering and viewing the audio/video material.

In Walter, information is retrieved from the memory modules 24-35. A host computer 20 controls output of desired material over optical fibers 129, 94, 96, 98, and 100 to data receiving

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system 146. After selection from memory modules, there is no provision in Walter for storing the requested material in a compressed form. Therefore, Walter does not teach or suggest the preprocessing elements required in independent claim 1. Additionally, there is no teaching or suggestion in Walter that only a portion of an item stored in the library modules 24-34 can be sent to a subscriber, as further recited in independent claim 1.

Walter shows memory module 102 in the data receiving system 14, but there is no indication in Walter that compressed data is stored in memory module 102. Because non-compressed data is stored in the memory module, the user is limited as to the quantity of data which may be stored therein. Accordingly Walter does not teach or suggest buffering the received information, which is compressed, at the remote location, as recited in independent claim 18, or a receiver including storage means, coupled to receiver format conversion means, for storing compressed formatted data, as set forth in independent claim 22.

B. REFERENCES CITED IN THE SEARCH REPORT OF 09/07/90

1. **Lumelsky, et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,949,169**

Lumelsky et al. discloses an audio-video data interface for a high speed communication link in a video-graphics display window environment. A "primary objective" of Lumelsky et al. is to "provide a simple interface to a high speed digital communication network such that full motion video window images and its audio sampled by one node can be transmitted over the network to other nodes." See col. 5, lines 25-30 and Figs. 1A and 1B.

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Because Lumelsky et al. is directed to interface architecture for connecting video display devices, it is not directed to a transmission system or a receiving system, as respectively recited in independent claims 1 and 22. Further, because Lumelsky et al. is concerned only with interconnecting display devices, it is not concerned with the distribution of information from a transmitter to a receiver, and therefore it does not teach or suggest buffering received information at a remote location, as recited in the distribution method of independent claim 18.

2. **Fenwick et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,947,244**

Fenwick et al. discloses a video program distribution system. The system includes controller 116 which receives and responds to user requests from monitors 102. The controller 116 also controls the switch 114 which is connected to the video sources 112. See col. 3, lines 29-36. The video sources 112 are video cassette players. The number of video cassette players used in a system will vary between thirty-two and ninety depending on the range of programming desired. See col. 5, lines 15-20.

In Fenwick et al., the video sources 112 must be manually controlled. Because the system is manually controlled, Fenwick et al. does not disclose a transmission system including identification encoding means for retrieving the information for the items from a library and for assigning a unique identification code to the retrieved information, as required in independent claim 1. Moreover, in Fenwick et al., information is sent directly from video sources 112 to the monitors 102 and is not stored prior to replay. Therefore, Fenwick et al. also does not

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disclose buffering received information at a remote location, as required in independent claim 18 or a storage device at the receiver, as required in independent claim 22.

3. **Boulton, U.S. Patent No. 4,937,821**

The Boulton patent discloses an information delivery system for delivering reference information to a plurality of users. In Boulton, information from data sources 12 is encoded in encoders 14 and mixed in mixers 16 and 18 for delivery over a cable 24 to a user. The information is neither transmitted nor received by the user in a compressed form. Boulton also does not show the requested information being stored prior to transmission to a user. Boulton therefore does not teach or suggest a transmission system including the preprocessing steps or compressed data storing means, as recited in independent claim 1, or the step of storing audio and video information in a compressed data form, as recited in independent claim 18. Because Boulton also does not show the requested information being stored at the receiving device of a user, Boulton does not teach or suggest storage means for storing compressed formatted data, as recited in independent claim 22.

4. **Eggers et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,920,432**

The Eggers et al. patent discloses a system for random access to an audio video library with independent selection and display at each of a plurality of remote locations. The system in Eggers et al. includes a video filer 2, which is a microprocessor-controlled mechanical storage and retriever device, that transports discrete data record items, i.e., video cartridges,

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between a rectangular array of storage sites 12 open on one side, and an adjacent array of playback devices 11. See col. 3, lines 36-40. Video signal combiner 4 directs the outputs of all of the signal sources, including players 11, to the user terminals 8 by way of a video cable 17.

Eggers et al. does not teach or suggest the identification encoding means for retrieving the information from the library and for assigning a unique identification code to the retrieved material, as called for in independent claim 1. Eggers et al. also does not teach storage of the requested material at the receiving device prior to replay. Therefore, Eggers et al. does not teach or suggest the buffering step set forth in independent claim 18. Moreover, because the material is sent directly from the filer 2 to the user terminals 8, Eggers et al. does not teach or suggest the storage means called for in independent claim 22.

5. **Bestler et al., U.S. Patent Nos. 4,807,023 and 4,755,872**

The Bestler et al. patents relate to an "impulse pay per view" system. In the Bestler et al. system, a user can receive a specific cable program by requesting that it be unscrambled at his receiver. The user enters a password which causes the authorization code in his converter to change thereby allowing him to view the desired cable event. See col. 14, lines 58-64 of Bestler et al. '023 and col. 14, lines 49-55 of Bestler et al. '872.

In the Bestler et al. patents, programming is sent directly to the viewer's cable television receiver. Because the requested programming is directly transmitted, neither of the Bestler et al.

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patents teaches buffering requested programming. Therefore, neither of the Bestler et al. patents teaches or suggests the preprocessing elements recited in independent claim 1, the buffering step required in independent claim 18, or the storage means called for in independent claim 22.

6. Gordon et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,763,191

The Gordon et al. patent discloses a system providing an "800" dial-a-view program for ordering a selection through a telephone networking arrangement. The Gordon et al. system includes routing database 101 for directing a dial-a-view call received by a toll network switching office 102 to centralized network equipment 103. Vendor equipment 104 supplies the requested subscription television programming to the calling customer television 105 at customer premises 122 via decoder 106 and coaxial cable 160. See Fig. 1 and col. 5, lines 3-23.

Fig. 2 of Gordon et al. shows another embodiment of vendor equipment 104. In this configuration, vendor equipment 104 includes local vendor equipment 201 to serve customer premises 122 via cable 160. Satellite facilities 202 and 203 provide individual programming whereby information is transmitted to the local vendor equipment 201. Equipment 201 includes program distribution equipment 207 and a billing system 208.

In Gordon et al., there is no provision for storage of requested programming before transmission to the user or for storage before the programming is played. Because there is no storage, Gordon et al. does not teach or suggest the preprocessing elements recited in independent claim 1, the buffering step

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required in independent claim 18, or the storage means called for in independent claim 22.

7. Southworth et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,400,717

The Southworth patent relates to a color slow-scan TV system and method. The system includes video compressor 25 which receives a color signal from a video input 27. The output of the memory in video compressor 25 is displayed on a TV monitor 29 which indicates the image to be transmitted. The memory is read out slowly and transmitted over a transmission channel 31 to a video expander 33 and displayed at TV monitor 35. See Fig. 1 and col. 2, lines 33-49.

Because Southworth, et al. is concerned with the slow scan, it is not directed to reception and distribution of audio and video information from libraries to remote user locations, as in the present invention.

8. Lambert, U.S. Patent No. 4,381,522

The Lambert patent relates to a cable television system which includes a minicomputer 11 that responds to signals from viewers at remote receiving locations 18. Desired programs are sent only at specified times and only over specified cable channels. See col. 2, line 49 through col. 3, line 18. In Lambert, the subscriber has limited control over when a program will be played because computer 11 assigns a channel, start and stop time for the selected program. Moreover, there is no provision for storage of requested data prior to transmission, or for storage at the receiving device of the user. Accordingly, Lambert does not teach or suggest the preprocessing elements called for in independent

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claim 1, the buffering step required in claim 18, or the storage means recited in claim 22.

9. Cannon, U.S. Patent No. 4,122,299

The Cannon patent discloses a data output modifying system. The system places data from a television display into a format for acceptance by a general purpose communications printer. Cannon is not concerned with a transmission, reception or distribution system responsive to user requests for information, as is the present invention.

10. Stetten et al., U.S. Patent No. 3,746,780

The Stetten et al. patent relates to a video display system including a transmission system whereby a subscriber 4 uses telephone 6 to select video display information stored in storage section 30. The information is sent directly to TV receiver 34. There is no provision in Stetten et al. for storing requested information after selection and prior to transmission. Further, Stetten et al. does not show the data sent to TV receiver 34 in a compressed format.

Therefore, Stetten et al. does not teach or suggest a transmission system including the preprocessing elements recited in independent claim 1, or the step of storing audio and video information in a compressed data form, as recited in independent claim 18. Also, there is no provision for storing the requested information at the receiver of Stetten et al. Accordingly, Stetten et al. also does not teach or suggest storage means for storing compressed formatted data, as recited in the receiver system of independent claim 22.

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C. REFERENCES CITED IN THE SEARCH REPORT OF 6/19/90

1. **Music et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,914,508**

The Music et al. '508 patent relates to a method and system for compressing and statistically encoding color video data. Fig. 1 shows a diagram of the system and method for compressing color video data and Fig. 7 shows the system and method for decompressing color video data. Because Music et al. '508 relates only to compression and decompression of color video data, Music et al. '508 is not concerned with a transmission, reception or distribution system responsive to user requests for information, as is the present invention.

2. Okamura et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,907,081

The Okamura et al. patent relates to a compression and coding device for video signals. The object of Okamura et al. is to provide a coding device capable of suppressing signal deterioration (error propagation, etc.) accompanying the coding and of reducing the necessary average number of bits per sampled data. See col. 2, lines 12-16. Okamura et al. is not concerned with a transmission, reception or distribution system responsive to user requests for information, as is the present invention.

3. **Golin et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,868,653**

The Golin et al. patent relates to an adaptive digital video compression system. Particularly, Golin et al. is directed to meeting the need for a compression system for providing a compressed digital video signal representative of a full motion color video signal which is suitable for recording or transmission using relatively narrow band media and which may be decompressed

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at speeds at least equal to conventional video frame rates. See Col. 1, lines 44-50. Because Golin et al. is concerned only with signal compression, Golin et al. is not concerned with a transmission, reception or distribution system responsive to user requests for information, as is the present invention.

4. **Music et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,847,677**

The Music et al. '677 patent relates to a video telecommunication system and method for compressing and decompressing digital color video data. Fig. 1 shows a diagram of the system and method for compressing color video data and Fig. 7 shows the system and method for decompressing color video data. Because Music et al. '677 relates only to compression and decompression of color video data, Music et al. '677 is not concerned with a transmission, reception or distribution system responsive to user requests for information, as is the present invention.

5. **Hirashima, U.S. Patent No. 4,833,710**

The Hirashima patent is directed to a pay television system capable of effectively preventing illegal access to certain programming by being charge codes to indicate how much money a subscriber owes, and denying of access to the system unless the bill is paid. In Hirashima, requested programming is sent directly to the television receiver 17. See Fig. 2.

Because Hirashima directly transmits programming, it does not disclose buffering and therefore does not teach or suggest the preprocessing elements recited in independent claim 1, the

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buffering step recited in independent claim 18, or the storage means recited in independent claim 22.

6. Keith et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,785,349

The Keith et al. patent relates to a digital video decompression system. Particularly, Keith et al. shows a system for compressing and formatting a full motion color digital video signal. Because Keith et al. relates only to a decompression system, Keith et al. is not concerned with a transmission, reception or distribution system responsive to user requests for information, as is the present invention.

7. Okada et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,734,765

The Okada et al. patent discloses an audio/video information transmission system which includes subscriber terminal 5 from which information is requested and then delivered to and received a TV receiver 52. The subscriber terminal 5 is coupled to sub-center 6 which communicates with center 3 having audio and video files 1. See Figs. 1 and 2

In Okada et al., the subscriber request is processed and the information is sent directly to the subscriber terminal. There is no provision for storage of the requested information prior to transmission or for storage by the user at the receiver so that he for replay at a desired time. Therefore, Okada et al. does not teach or suggest the preprocessing elements recited in independent claim 1, the buffering step required in claim 18, or the storage means called for in independent claim 22.

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8. __Eilers et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,688,246__

The __Eilers et al__. patent relates to a CATV transmission system for a CATV scrambled signal with compressed digital audio in the horizontal intervals. Because __Eilers et al__. is only concerned with a transmission system, it does not teach or suggest the steps of the distribution method set forth in independent claim 18 or the receiving system set forth in independent claim 22.

Regarding the transmission system, __Eilers et al__. sends items directly to users and does not provide for storage of compressed data prior to transmission. Therefore, __Eilers et al__. does not teach or suggest a transmission system including the preprocessing elements required in the transmission system recited in independent claim 1.

9. __Catros et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,679,079__

The __Catros et al__. patent is concerned only with a method and system for bit-rate compression of digital data between a television transmitter and receiver. __Catros et al__. is not concerned with a transmission, reception or distribution system responsive to user requests for information as in the present invention.

10. __Nakajima et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,538,176__

The __Nakajima et al__. patent discloses a video/audio transmission system for sending video and audio information from video and audio files of a center 4 to a subscriber terminal 7. The arrangement includes a sub-center 8 which has a buffer memory 2. See Fig. 2. The information requested from center 4 is

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sent to the sub-center 8. In sub-center 8, the video is separated from audio and sent to buffer 25. Audio is decompressed in changeover/output unit 24 and combined with video in combining and output unit 26. The decompressed information is then sent to subscriber terminal 7b over line 5. See Figs. 3 and 6A and col. 4, line 50 through col. 5, line 6.

In Nakajima et al., the subscriber request is processed and the information is sent directly to the subscriber terminal. There is no provision for storage of the requested information prior to transmission to the user or storage by the user so that to replay at a desired time. Therefore, Nakajima et al. does not teach or suggest the preprocessing elements recited in independent claim 1, the buffering step required in claim 18, or the storage means called for in claim 22.

11. **Tiemann et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,533,936**

The Tiemann et al. patent relates to a system for encoding and decoding video signals to reduce the bandwidth required for transmission thereof over a transmission channel, a broadcast channel or a storage medium. See col. 1, lines 5-9. Because Tiemann et al. is concerned solely with encoding and decoding video signals, that reference is not related to the transmission, reception or distribution system responsive to user requests for information of the present invention.

12. **Lovett, U.S. Patent No. 4,450,477**

The Lovett patent discloses a television information system wherein a control station 140 sends a unique modulated carrier frequency signal to the subscriber terminal 129 of a user.

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Privacy is guaranteed by dedicating a different carrier frequency to each subscriber. There is no provision for storage of the requested information prior to transmission or by the user so that he or she can replay it at a desired time. Therefore, Lovett does not teach or suggest the preprocessing elements recited in independent claim 1, the buffering step required in independent claim 18, or the storage means called for in independent claim 22.

13. **Parker et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,009,346**

The Parker et al. patent relates to distributional activity compression. Particularly, Parker et al. concerns a modular hierarchical approach to time division multiplex (TDM) switching relative to time division multiplex access (TDMA) facilities, particularly earth satellite TDMA facilities. Parker et al., however does not relate to the transmission, reception or distribution system responsive to user requests for information of the present invention.

14. **Flemming, U.S. Patent No. 4,009,344**

The Flemming patent relates to interrelated switching, activity compression and demand assignment. Specifically, Flemming concerns an access method and modular station apparatus for switching voice and data signals relative to a TDMA link, especially a satellite. See col. 3, lines 3-5. Flemming is not related to the transmission, reception or distribution system responsive to user requests for information of the present invention.

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15. **Jackson et al., U.S. Patent No. 3,599,178**

The Jackson et al. patent relates to a method of storing information on and retrieving information from a magnetic drum. Jackson et al. employs selective mapping of information on a magnetic drum to permit rapid access and retrieval. Because Jackson et al. is concerned only with the storage of information, Jackson et al. does not relate to the transmission, reception or distribution system responsive to user requests for information of the present invention.

D. OTHER REFERENCES

1. **Cohen, U.S. Patent No. 4,949,187**

The Cohen patent relates to a video communication system having a remotely controlled central source of video and audio data. Cohen shows a block diagram of the remotely-controlled central source of video and audio data. Disks 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 store frequently accessed movies. The disks are read by drives controlled by a disk controller 28, 30. Movies that are only accessed infrequently are archived on a tape archival system 32 which is controlled by tape driver 34. The distribution system CPU 36 controls the bidirectional flow of data from disks 12-26 and tape archival system 32. See col. 1, lines 1-18.

In order to output a plurality of movies simultaneously, several controllers 42, 44, 46, and 48 are used which output signals to multiplexor 58 for transmission over telephone line 60. See Fig. 4 and col. 4, lines 30-46. Cohen does not teach that the information transmitted over telephone line 60 is compressed, and

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therefore does not teach or suggest compression means for compressing formatted and sequenced data or the compressed data storage means for storing as a file the compressed, sequenced data, as recited in the transmission system of independent claim 1. Cohen also does not teach or suggest the step of storing audio and video information in a compressed data form, as recited in the distribution method of independent claim 18.

Figs. 1-3 of Cohen show the receiving device. Incoming serial data on phone line 112 is processed by modem 110 and is forwarded by central processing unit 104 to the disk storage system 114 via disk controller 116. Cohen does not indicate that the incoming signals are received in a compressed format. Because Cohen does not receive the signals in a compressed format, Cohen also does not teach or suggest the decompressing means for decompressing the compressed formatted data, as recited in the receiving system of independent claim 22.

2. Yabiki et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,518,989

The Yabiki et al. patent is commonly assigned to the assignee of the Okada et al. and Nakajima et al. patents. Yabiki et al. shows a plurality of repeaters 6 between center 4 and sub-center 8 and between sub-center 8 and subscriber terminal 7. In Yabiki et al., a subscriber request is processed and the information is sent directly to the subscriber terminal. There is no provision for storage of the requested information prior to transmission or by the user so that he or she can replay it at a desired time. Therefore, Yabiki et al. does not teach or suggest the preprocessing elements recited in independent claim 1, the

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buffering step required in independent claim 18, or the storage means called for in independent claim 22.

3. **Abraham, U.S. Patent No. 4,567,512**

The Abraham '512 patent discloses a recorded program communication system. In this system, subscribers communicate with a library computer 28 via a telephone connection. The telephone system 12 is coupled to a command unit 24 from which the subscriber enters his or her choices. With command terminal unit 24, the subscriber has access to information in the library station 18 and provides billing information to the billing station 27. See col. 4, lines 45-49.

By using command unit 24, the subscriber enters selection data obtained from a printed program guide which identifies each program in the library and its associated program number. Based on the same program guide, the subscriber selects one of the available time segments for the selected program. See col. 7, lines 24-32 and Fig. 3. With the system in Abraham '512, the subscriber may not change the time a program can be viewed. This is because there is no provision for storage of the requested program prior to transmission or for storage at the receiving device of the user. Therefore, Abraham does not teach or suggest the preprocessing elemetns recited in independent claim 1, the buffering step required in independent claim 18, or the storage means called for in independent claim 22.

4. **Abraham, U.S. Patent No. 4,521,806**

Abraham '806 relates to a method of generating and processing audio/video broadcast signals in a subscription communication

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system. In Abraham '806, as with Abraham '512 and '516, the requested information is not stored prior to transmission and the subscriber cannot store the requested information at his or her station. Therefore, the subscriber can only receive information substantially simultaneously to the request for it. Because requested information is not stored prior to transmission or at the user's receiving device, Abraham '806 does not teach or suggest the preprocessing elements recited in independent claim 1, the buffering step required in independent claim 18, or the storage means called for in independent claim 22.

5. **Bushnell et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,071,697**

The Bushnell et al. patent relates to an interactive video/ telephone transmission system wherein a user can view merchandise information at home. The system includes a capability of calling particular stores offering the viewed merchandise to registering a request to purchase selected merchandise. The user does not receive anything at his receiver 12 in response to his request to purchase selected merchandise. Rather, in Bushnell et al., the user simply views merchandise and then calls a store to order that merchandise.

6. **Zeidler et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,062,043**

The Zeidler et al. patent relates to a light wave transmission and distribution system in which at least one optical transmitter is used to distribute television programming to a plurality of receivers through light conducting fibers.

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7. **Ohrenstein**

The Ohrenstein article describes a data storage system with a high performance parallel interface (HPPI).

8. **Morreale et al**.

The Morreale et al. article discusses metropolitan-area networks (MAN).

CONCLUSION

None of the references renders the pending claims invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Furthermore, there is no reasonable combination of references which can be combined under 35 U.S.C. § 103 to render the pending claims obvious to a person of ordinary skill.

The requirements of M.P.E.P. §708.02 (VIII) having been met, and the pending claims being allowable over the references, Applicants request that this Petition to Make Special be granted and that claims 1-32 of this application be passed to issue as quickly as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

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GARRETT & DUNNER

By: [signature]
Doris J. Johnson
Reg. No. 34,629

Dated: June 17, 1991

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EXHIBIT H

Webster's Third New International Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Preface . . . .
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Explanatory Chart . . . .
Explanatory Notes . . . .
Divisions in Boldface Entr
Spelling . . . .
Plurals . . . .
Capitalization . . . .
Italicization . . . .

cgs electromagnetic units
Afro-Asiatic languages . . .
alphabet table . . . .
anthracite coal sizes . . . . .
architecture . . . .
common *area* formulas . .
Beaufort scale . . . .
ship's *bells* . . . .
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Braille alphabet . . . .
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incubation periods . . . . .
Indo-European languages
measures and weights . . .

Color:
Two plates in color .
Constellations and Stars
Constellations and Stars

but benevolent curiosity —A.J. ntiques) — **om·niv·o·rous·ly** -ES ricid moth (*Cnephasia longana*) plants (as strawberry, flax, and ind parts of the western U. S.

, n -s [NL, fr. om- + -odynia]

/ [om- + hyoid] : of or relating bone; *specif* : being a muscle rder of the scapula and is in- l bone yoid muscle s\ n, pl **omohyoi·dei** \-ē,ī\ oone + L -eus -eous — more at

[NL, fr. om- + -oideum (fr. L -eous)] : the pterygoid bone of

\äm-\ n, pl **omopho·ria** \-ēə\ om- + LGk -phorion (fr. Gk at BEAR] : the distinctive vest- Church corresponding to the but made in two forms and by all bishops during the cele-

mäplə,tē\ n [MF, fr. Gk ōmo- le of an oar; akin to Gk *platys* : SCAPULA täskəpē, ,äm-; ō,mäp-\ n -ES ik *ōmoplatē* + -o- + -skopia

: [om- + -stegite] : the part of a the thorax \ n [NL, fr. om- + sternum] the sternum of amphibians ex- ral ends of the precoracoids and terior end 2 : an interarticular e sternum and each clavicle in

octamethylpyrophosphoramide]

: -s [G *omphazit*, fr. Gk om- hak-, *omphax* unripe grape + ng of a grass-green granular or e rock eclogite *orm* [Gk, fr. *omphalos* — more ⟨omphaloid⟩ ⟨omphaloskepsis⟩ esenteric) [NL, fr. omphal- + -ia] : a ricaceae) having white spores, indentation, and a very narrow

[omphal- + -ic] : of or relating

-s [NL, fr. Gk, small navel, center of the umbilicus i\ n, pl **ompha·lit·i·des** \-lid·ə- s] 1 : inflammation of the um- MUSHY CHICK *or* **omphalode** \'ə=,lōd\ n, pl **mpha·lodes** \-,lōdz\ [NL om- *ēs* like a navel (fr. *omphal-* + he scar at the hilum of a seed;

omphal- + -oid] : resembling an

ı(p)fə(,)lō+\ adj [omphal- + to the umbilicus and mesentery : VITELLINE DUCT ıfə(,)lō+\ n [NL, fr. *omphal-* +

plō,plü(ə)r\ n -s [omphal- + mbryonic membrane constituted

ıfəlō'sī,kīt, -'läpsə,k-\ n -s [om- vho stares fixedly at his navel to ften used of the hesychasts ləs\ n, pl **ompha·li** \-,lī, -,lē\ ral part : FOCAL POINT ⟨come to ojected history —George Saints- \-,ləs\ [NL, fr. Gk *omphalos*]

)fəlō'skepsəs\ n -ES [omphal- + amination; akin to Gk *skeptesthai* editation while staring fixedly at astern mystics as an aid toward

umrā, fr. Ar *umarā'*, pl. of *amīr* grandee of a Muslim court in India uft

s\ adj, usu cap [fr. *Omsk*, city ic Russia, U.S.S.R.] : of or from : of the kind or style prevalent in

ap [fr. *Omuta*, city in northwest n the city of Omuta, Japan : of n Omuta *eastern US sometimes* (,)ōn\ *prep* n, *on*, prep. & adv.; akin to OHG *ī*, fr. prep. & adv., Goth *ana*, prep. *clare to pant*) Gk *ana*, prep & adv., after] 1 a — used as a function er and in contact with that which book is ~ the table⟩ ⟨was built ~ ~ the desk⟩ b — used as a func- ice within ⟨rode there ~ a train⟩ an liner⟩ c — used as a function long a whole surface ⟨a streak ~ to bottom⟩ or at any particular ısn't a mark ~ it⟩ or to indicate usu. supporting edge or point or othes hung ~ a couple of nails in e of something (as clothing) worn pal object of attention ⟨found a a function word to indicate con- s. (1) contact and support from fly ~ the ceiling⟩ ⟨hanging ~ the adjoining something ⟨a town situ- ition very near some point of a s a street⟩ ⟨lives ~ the principal minence or beginning (as of some orm is ~ us⟩; (4) connection or r or in or with regard to something is now ~ the third problem⟩ ⟨will l successful ~ the stage⟩; (5) en- ing ⟨are now ~ a tour around the pport or basis on which something ns or rests ⟨learned it ~ good au- er⟩ ⟨will do it ~ one condition⟩ ord to indicate position with regard ; esp. (1) position with regard to ~ the west are rolling plains⟩; ed part of something ⟨~ the side (3) occurrence during the course see them ~ Monday⟩ or of some id she would write ~ the morrow⟩ ave here every hour ~ the hour⟩; time as or following or as a result check ~ receipt of the book⟩ ⟨will uneasy ~ arriving home and finding s a function word to indicate loca- something taken as a standard ⟨is

been ~ sick leave⟩ or subjection to a condition of restriction ⟨is ~ probation⟩ 5 — used as a function word to indicate manner ⟨did it ~ the sly⟩ ⟨cut it ~ the bias⟩ 6 — used as a function word to indicate the object of action or motion; esp. (1) the object of action or motion coming esp. down from above so as to touch or strike the surface or cover the upper part ⟨watched the rain fall ~ the earth⟩ ⟨put a lid ~ the jar⟩; (2) the object of action or motion directed up to or against the object ⟨crept up ~ him⟩ ⟨marched ~ the ancient fortress⟩; (3) the object of action or motion directed toward the object without actual physical contact ⟨smiled ~ her⟩ ⟨blamed it ~ them⟩ ⟨was always bent ~ fighting⟩; (4) the object of some emotion ⟨had pity ~ them⟩ or formality ⟨served an injunction ~ him⟩ or obligation ⟨a charge ~ an overdue book⟩; (5) the object in connection with which payment, computation of interest, reduction, or similar settlement is made ⟨paid off a substantial sum ~ the mortgage⟩ ⟨creditors received about 75 cents ~ the dollar⟩ ⟨a rebate of 15 cents ~ a ton⟩ ⟨an inroad ~ supplies⟩ 7 a : with regard to : with reference or relation to : ABOUT ⟨agreed ~ a price⟩ ⟨a monopoly ~ wheat⟩ ⟨a satire ~ society⟩ ⟨at variance ~ what to do⟩ b *chiefly dial* : OF ⟨be not jealous ~ me —Shak.⟩ 8 — used as a function word to indicate means or agency ⟨cut her finger ~ a knife⟩ ⟨playing the latest hits ~ the piano⟩ ⟨heard it ~ the radio⟩ 9 — used as a function word to indicate reduplication or succession in a series ⟨trouble ~ trouble followed his involvement with her⟩ ⟨loss ~ loss⟩ 10 — used as a function word to indicate an object of reference; esp. (1) an object having some advantage or disadvantage ⟨is very talented but has nothing ~ her brother who is a real genius⟩ ⟨his brother has two inches ~ him in reach⟩; (2) an object subjected to expense or cost ⟨drinks are ~ the house⟩ ⟨the joke was ~ me⟩; (3) an object that bears some stress or strain ⟨long hours began to tell ~ him⟩; (4) an object subjected to indicated annoyance ⟨the fire went out ~ him⟩ ⟨don't try to pull that ~ me⟩ or discomfiture or some other unwanted or detrimental thing

²**on** \"\ *adv* [ME, prep. & adv., fr. OE *an, on*, prep. & adv.] 1 : in or into the position of being in contact with the upper surface of something or of being supported from beneath by the upper surface ⟨the plates are ~⟩ ⟨put a jazz recording ~⟩ 2 : in or into the position of being attached to or covering a surface ⟨has suspenders ~⟩ ⟨put a clean shirt ~⟩ ⟨keep your hat ~⟩ 3 a (1) : toward a point that lies ahead in space or time : FORWARD, ONWARD ⟨spent a day there and then went ~ to the next town⟩ ⟨from here ~ you'll need help⟩ (2) : at a more advanced point in space or time ⟨will do it later ~⟩ ⟨did not see her until well ~ in the evening⟩ ⟨was well ~ in years⟩ b : with forward movement or action : in constant progression : without break : CONTINUOUSLY ⟨read ~ late into the night⟩ ⟨spoke ~ without hesitation⟩ ⟨slept peacefully ~⟩ c : in succession : from one to another : in continuance ⟨a tradition handed ~ through the centuries⟩ ⟨pass the note ~⟩ 4 a : in or into action or operation ⟨the radio was ~⟩ ⟨turn the lights ~⟩ : in or into a functioning state : in or into a state of activity ⟨the water is ~⟩ ⟨the electricity finally came ~⟩ b : in or into a position designed to set something into action or otherwise produce some activity ⟨the light switch is ~⟩ ⟨had a large fish ~⟩ : in or into an operative position ⟨the brake is ~⟩ 5 : in or into the process of doing something : in or into engagement in some function or activity ⟨two speeches had already been given and he was told he would be ~ next⟩ ⟨has worked two nights and will also be ~ tomorrow night⟩ ⟨a well-known star will be ~ in the role when the show opens⟩ 6 a : with an indicated part turned toward a point of contact, approach, or observation ⟨the two cars smashed together head ~⟩ ⟨the boats collided bows ~⟩ b : with direction toward something ⟨didn't want to play but preferred simply to look ~⟩ 7 : in a condition of being decided upon or planned for or regarded as something that must be done ⟨has nothing particular ~ for tonight⟩ 8 : in or into a state of being aware of something ⟨wasn't ~ to what had happened⟩ : in or into a knowledgeable state about something ⟨quickly got ~ to what they were trying to do⟩ — usu. used with *to* 9 : in a state of being willing to participate in something ⟨told them about the plan and asked if they were ~⟩ 10 *printing* : UP ⟨printed eight ~⟩ 11 : on base in baseball

³**on** \"\ *adj* 1 *cricket* : that sends the ball to the on ⟨an ~ hit⟩ ⟨an ~ drive⟩ 2 *cricket* : that is on the on side of the wicket ⟨an ~ stroke⟩ 3 : permitted to flow by means of an opened valve or closed switch : FLOWING ⟨the water was ~⟩

⁴**on** \"\ *n* -s : the side of the wicket on which a batsman stands in the game of cricket or the corresponding side of the field — compare OFF; see CRICKET illustration

¹**-on** \,än\ *n suffix* -s [ISV, alter. of -one] : chemical compound not a ketone or other oxo compound ⟨nervon⟩ — sometimes distinguished from *-one*

²**-on** \"\ *n suffix* -s [fr. -on (in *anion, cation, & ion*)] 1 : elementary particle ⟨nucleon⟩ 2 a : unit : quantum ⟨magneton⟩ ⟨photon⟩ b : basic hereditary component ⟨cistron⟩ ⟨operon⟩

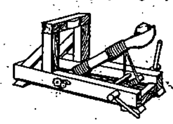
³**-on** \"\ *n suffix* -s [NL, fr. Gk, neut. of *-os* (nom. sing. masc. ending of many adjectives)] : inert gas ⟨radon⟩

ON *abbr* 1 octane number 2 order notify

ona \'ōnə\ *n, pl* **ona** *or* **onas** *usu cap* 1 a : a Chonan people of Tierra del Fuego off the southern tip of So. America — compare FUEGIAN b : a member of such people 2 : the language of the Ona people

on-again-off-again \'=,=,='=,=\ *adj* [fr. the phrase *on again, off again*] : occurring suddenly and irregularly and vanishing quickly : becoming briefly existent and then disappearing in an intermittent unpredictable way : FITFUL, SPASMODIC ⟨*on-again-off-again* fads⟩ ⟨troubled with *on-again-off-again* headaches⟩ ⟨months of *on-again-off-again* negotiations —Kennett Love⟩

on·a·ger \'änəjə(r)\ *n* -s [ME, wild ass, fr. L *onager, onagrus*, fr. Gk *onagros*, fr. *onos* ass + *agros* (fr. *agros* field) — more at ASS, ACRE] 1 : a small pale-colored kiang having a broad dorsal stripe and being usu. treated as a natural variety but sometimes considered to constitute a distinct species (*Equus onager*) 2 [LL, fr. L] : an ancient and medieval heavy catapult used for hurling heavy stones and made up basically of a strong lever with a receptacle at one end for the stones and of ropes twisted so as to pull the lever back under great strain until suddenly released



onager 2

onagra \ō'nagrə, 'änəg-\ [NL, fr. Gk, oleander] *syn of* OENOTHERA

on·a·gra·ce·ae \,änə'grāsē,ē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Onagra* + *-aceae*] : a large widely distributed family of plants of the order Myrtales having an inferior ovary, 2 or 4 petals, 1 to 8 stamens, and a simple style — **on·a·gra·ceous** \,änə'grāshəs\ *adj*

on and off *adv (or adj)* : off and on ⟨we've been living together *on and off* —Paul Scott⟩

on and on *adv (or adj)* : at great often tedious length ⟨talked *on and on*⟩

onan·ism \'ōnə,nizəm\ *n* -s [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *onanismus*, fr. *Onan*, son of Judah described in Gen 38: 9 as practicing coitus interruptus + L *-ismus* -ism] 1 : COITUS INTERRUPTUS 2 : MASTURBATION 3 : SELF-GRATIFICATION ⟨the kind of intellectual ~ to which he was dedicated —Esther P. Shiverick⟩ — **onan·is·tic** \,ōnə'nistik\ *adj*

onan·ist \'ōnənəst\ *n* -s [ISV *onanism* + *-ist*] : one that practices onanism

onc- or **onco-** *also* **onch-** *or* **oncho-** *or* **onci-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *onkos* barbed hook — more at ANGLE] 1 : barb : hook ⟨*Oncorhynchus*⟩ ⟨*Oncidium*⟩ ⟨*onchium*⟩ ⟨*Onchocerca*⟩ 2 : barbed ⟨*Oncicola*⟩

¹**once** \'wən(t)s\ *adv* [ME *ones, anes*, fr. gen. of *on, an* one — more at ONE] 1 : one time and no more : just one time : one time only ⟨visited her father ~ a month⟩ ⟨spoke to her ~ and didn't see her again⟩ ⟨have read it only ~⟩ 2 a : at any one — usu. used in negative or conditional clauses 3 a : at some indefinite time in the past : at one time : FORMERLY ⟨~ knew her well, but had now forgotten her name⟩ ⟨was ~ very happy⟩ b *archaic* : at some indefinite time in the future : at some future time : SOMEDAY 4 *obs* a : at one time for all times : once and finally : once and for all ⟨if I have him not, I am resolved to die a maid, that's ~ —John Dryden⟩ b : in short : in a word : by way of summing up 5 : by one degree of relationship ⟨is a cousin ~ removed⟩ ⟨lives a life only ~ removed from that of animals⟩ 6 *dial* — used as a vague sentence expletive esp. in imperative constructions ⟨come here ~⟩ ⟨hand me that hammer ~⟩ — **once and a while** [by alter.] : once in a while ⟨*once and a while* to think of my first love —R.D. Blackmore⟩ — **once and for all** *or* **once for all** 1 : once and finally : once and decisively : once and be done with it ⟨make up your mind *once and for all*⟩ : DEFINITIVELY : with such finality as to preclude reservation or modification ⟨deciding to settle the matter *once for all*⟩ 2 : for the last time : one time to end all times ⟨I'm telling you *once and for all*⟩ — **once in a way** *also* **once and a way** *chiefly Brit* : once in a while : one time by way of exception ⟨were permitted to hear, for *once in a way*, the pizzicato accompaniment —*Manchester Guardian Weekly*⟩ — **once in a while** : now and then : occasionally but not often : from time to time : at infrequent intervals : SOMETIMES ⟨spend most of their time at home and go out *once in a while*⟩ — **once upon a time** : once at some indefinite time in the past usu. long ago ⟨had *once upon a time* known them well⟩ ⟨*once upon a time* there was a beautiful princess⟩

²**once** \"\ *adj* : that once was : FORMER ⟨the ~ province of Britain —J.N. Pomeroy⟩

³**once** \"\ *n* -s : one single time : one sole time ⟨thought it was only the ~ —Anne D. Sedgwick⟩ ⟨please listen to me just this ~⟩ : one time at least : one time by way of exception ⟨for ~ you seem to know what I'm talking about⟩ — **all at once** *adv* 1 : all at the same time ⟨seemed happy and sad *all at once*⟩ 2 : with great suddenness : suddenly and unexpectedly ⟨*all at once* there was a clatter of dishes⟩ — **at once** *adv, dial* : at once

⁴**once** \"\ *also* **once that** *conj* : when once : if once : at the moment when : as soon as ⟨~ the job is finished, we'll have nothing to worry about⟩ ⟨*once that* he finds out, you'll have to be careful⟩

once-accented octave *n* : ONE-LINE OCTAVE

once and again *adv* 1 a : once and once more ⟨spoke to her *once and again*⟩ b : two or more times ⟨have heard it said *once and again*⟩ 2 : now and again : from time to time : OCCASIONALLY, SOMETIMES ⟨*once and again* this sort of thing will happen⟩

once-born \'=,=\ *adj* : not having been or not needing to be regenerated spiritually

once more *or* **once again** *adv* [*once more* fr. ME *ones more*, fr. *ones* once + *more*; *once again* fr. ¹*once* + *again*] : one more time ⟨decided to try *once more*⟩

once or twice *adv* [ME *ones or twies*, fr. *ones* once + *or* + *twies* twice] : a couple of times : a few times : OCCASIONALLY ⟨have seen her *once or twice* during the past month⟩

once-over \'=,=\ *n* -s [fr. the phrase *once over*] : a single swift examination or consideration or treatment of something : rapid survey; *esp* : a swift comprehensive appraising glance ⟨gave every new applicant the *once-over*⟩ ⟨as she walked in she got the *once-over*⟩

¹**once-over-lightly** \'=,==,='=\ *n* -ES [fr. the phrase *once over lightly*] : ONCE-OVER; *esp* : an esp. casual or cursory or gingerly once-over ⟨had given political problems the *once-over-lightly* —Sigrid Arne⟩

²**once-over-lightly** \'=,=='==\ *adj* : swift and usu. casual or cursory or gingerly ⟨gets the *once-over-lightly* treatment — Sidney Hyman⟩

onc·er \'wən(t)sə(r)\ *n* -s [¹*once* + *-er*] : one that does or has done something only once

oncet \'wənzt, -n(t)st\ *substand var of* ONCE

onch- or **oncho-** or **onci-** — see ONC-

on·chi·di·idae \,äŋkə'dīə,dē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Onchidium*, type genus + *-idae*] : a family of slugs (suborder Stylommatophora) — see ONCHIDIUM

on·chid·i·um \äŋ'kidēəm, än'-\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-idium*] : a genus (the type of the family Onchidiidae) of chiefly Indo-Pacific marine air-breathing slugs that live chiefly on rocky shores between tide levels or in mangrove swamps

on·chi·um \'äŋkēəm\ *n, pl* **on·chia** \-ēə\ [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-ium*] : one of the hooks or rasps located in the buccal cavity of various nematode worms and serving to grasp and break up prey

on·cho·cer·ca \,äŋkə'sərkə\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-cerca* (fr. Gk *kerkos* tail)] : a genus of long slender filarial worms (family Dipetalonematidae) that are parasites of subcutaneous and connective tissues of mammals with their adults enclosed in fibrous nodules and their larvae free in the tissues — see ONCHOCERCIASIS — **on·cho·cer·cal** \'=;=;kəl\ *adj*

on·cho·cer·ci·a·sis *also* **on·co·cer·ci·a·sis** \,äŋkō,sər'kīəsəs\ *n, pl* **onchocerciases** \-ə,sēz\ [NL, fr. *Onchocerca* + *-iasis*] : infestation with or disease caused by filarial worms of the genus *Onchocerca*; *esp* : a disease of man caused by a worm (*O. volvulus*) native to Africa but now present in parts of tropical America, transmitted by several biting flies, and marked by subcutaneous nodules containing adult worms and migration of larvae through the tissues causing local irritation and itching and when the eyes are involved sometimes blindness — compare CRAW-CRAW

on·cho·cer·co·ma \-'kōmə\ *n* -s [NL, fr. *Onchocerca* + *-oma*] : the subcutaneous nodule of onchocerciasis that contains encysted parasites

on·cho·cer·co·sis \-'kōsəs\ *n, pl* **onchocercoses** \-ō,sēz\ [NL, fr. *Onchocerca* + *-osis*] : ONCHOCERCIASIS

on·cho·sphere *also* **on·co·sphere** \'äŋkə,sfi(ə)r\ *n* [ISV ¹*onco-* + *sphere*] : the hexacanth embryo that is the earliest differentiated stage of a cyclophyllidean tapeworm

on·cic·o·la \än'sikələ\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-cola*] : a genus of small acanthocephalan worms having the adults parasitic in the intestines of dogs and coyotes and the infective larvae encysted in turkeys and armadillos

on·cid·i·um \än'sidēəm\ *n* [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-idium*; fr. the shape of the labellum] 1 *cap* : a genus of showy tropical American epiphytic or terrestrial orchids with the column short and winged and the labellum usu. at right angles to it 2 -s : any plant of the genus *Oncidium* — called also *butterfly plant*

¹**onco-** *or* **oncho-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *onkos* bulk, mass; akin to Gk *enenkein* to carry — more at ENOUGH] 1 : tumor ⟨*oncology*⟩ 2 : bulk : mass ⟨*onchosphere*⟩ ⟨*oncometer*⟩

²**onco-** — see ONC-

on·co·chaeta \,äŋkō+\ *n, pl* **oncochaetae** *or* **oncochaetas** [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-chaeta*] : a hair or bristle with a hooked tip ⟨*onchochaetae* on the thorax of a fly⟩

on·co·cyte \'äŋkə,sīt\ *n* -s [¹*onco-* + *-cyte*] 1 : an acidophilic granular cell esp. of the parotid gland 2 : a tumor cell

on·co·gen·ic \,äŋkō'jenik\ *also* **on·cog·e·nous** \(')äŋ-'käjənəs, (')än'-\ *adj* [¹*onco-* + *-genic* or *-genous*] : relating to tumor formation : tending to cause tumors ⟨~ tars⟩

on·cog·e·ny \äŋ'käjənē, än'-\ *n* -ES [¹*onco-* + *-geny*] : the process of tumor formation

on·co·graph \'äŋkə,graf, -räf\ *n* [ISV ¹*onco-* + *-graph*] : a recording device attached to an oncometer — **on·cog·ra·phy** \äŋ'kägrəfē, än'-\ *n* -ES

on·co·log·ic·al \,äŋkə'läjikəl\ *also* **on·co·log·ic** \-jik\ *adj* : of or relating to oncology

on·col·o·gist \äŋ'käləjəst, än'-\ *n* -s : a specialist in oncology

on·col·o·gy \-jē\ *n* -ES [ISV ¹*onco-* + *-logy*] : the study of tumors

on·col·y·sis \-ləsəs\ *n* [NL, fr. ¹*onco-* + *-lysis*] : the destruction of tumor cells — **on·co·lyt·ic** \'äŋkə'lidik\ *adj*

oncome \'=,=\ *n* [ME, fr. *on* + *come, cume* action of coming, fr. *comen, cumen* to come (after *comen on* to come on) — more at COME] 1 *chiefly Scot* : ONSET, BEGINNING 2 *chiefly Scot* : an attack of disease

on·co·melania \,äŋkō+\ *n, cap* [NL, perh. fr. ¹*onco-* +

oncomer \'=,=\ *n* [*on* + *comer* (after *come on*, v.)] : COMER 2 ⟨~s being developed for our international teams —*Lawn Tennis & Badminton*⟩

on·com·e·ter \äŋ'kämәd·ə(r), än'-\ *n* [ISV ¹*onco-* + *-meter*] : an instrument for measuring variations in size or volume of the internal organs of the body

¹**oncoming** \'=,=\ *adj* [²*on* + *coming*, adj. (after *come on*, v.)] 1 a : coming nearer in space or time : moving forward upon one : APPROACHING ⟨blinded by the lights of an ~ car⟩ ⟨during the ~ year⟩ b : that is to be : FUTURE ⟨not for just a few of our ~ citizens, but also for all present citizens —L.L. Medsker⟩ ⟨discussed the ~ visit⟩ 2 : RISING, EMERGENT ⟨~ generations began to seek new goals —Hunter Mead⟩

²**oncoming** \'=,=,=\ *n* -s [*on* + *coming*, n. (after *come on*, v.)] *archaic* : APPROACH

on·co·pel·tus \,äŋkō'peltəs\ *n, cap* [NL, perh. fr. *onc-* + *-peltus* (fr. Gk *peltē* small shield) — more at PELTA] : a genus of lygaeid bugs including the common milkweed bug (*O. fasciatus*)

on·co·p·era \äŋ'käpərə, än'-\ *n, cap* [NL, perh. fr. *onc-* + Gk *pēra* pouch] : a genus of moths (family Hepialidae) whose caterpillars are serious pests on grass in Australia and Tasmania

on·co·rhyn·chus \,äŋkō'riŋkəs\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-rhynchus*] : a genus of salmons that are related to those of the genus *Salmo* but have a greater number of anal rays, branchiostegals, pyloric caeca, and gill rakers and that include commercially important fishes of the north Pacific and of the coastal streams of both America and Asia

oncosphere *var of* ONCHOSPHERE

oncost \'=,=\ *n* -s [ME *oncost, uncost*, fr. MD *oncost* extra charge, fr. *on-* un- (akin to OE *un-*) + *cost* expense, charge, prob. fr. OF — more at UN-, COST] *Brit* : indirect expense : OVERHEAD

on·cot·ic pressure \(')äŋ¦käd·ik-, (')än¦-\ *n* [*oncotic* prob. ISV ¹*onco-* + *-tic* (as in *osmotic*)] : the pressure exerted by plasma proteins on the capillary wall and made up of the osmotic and imbibition pressures of the hydrophilic colloid systems in which these proteins exist

on·cot·o·my \äŋ'kädəmē, än'-\ *n* -ES [NL *oncotomia*, fr. ¹*onco-* + *-tomia* -tomy] : surgical incision of a swelling (as an abscess or tumor)

onct *like* ONCET\ *substand var of* ONCE

on·dat·ra \än'datrə\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. F, muskrat, fr. Huron] : a genus of rodents (family Cricetidae) comprising the muskrats

ondé *var of* UNDÉ

ondes mu·si·cales \ōⁿdmüzēkal\ *or* **ondes martenot** \ōⁿdmärtənō\ *n, pl* **ondes musicales** *like sing*\ *or* **ondes martenot** *like sing*\ *often cap O&M* [*ondes musicales* fr. F, lit., musical waves; *ondes martenot* fr. F, lit., Martenot waves, after Maurice *Martenot* b1898 Fr. musician, its inventor] : a melodic electrophone capable of producing quarter tones and eighth tones

on·dine \(')än¦dēn, (')ōn¦-, (')ōⁿ¦-\ *n* -s [F, fr. NL *undina* — more at UNDINE] 1 : UNDINE 2 : a pale green that is bluer, lighter, and slightly less strong than celadon gray and duller than spray green

on·ding \'än,diŋ\ *n* -s [²*on* + *ding*, v. (to beat) (after the verb phrase *ding on*)] *chiefly Scot* : a heavy fall of rain or snow ⟨the rain was such an ~ by now —Maristan Chapman⟩

on-dit \(')ōⁿ'dē\ *n, pl* **on-dits** \-ē(z)\ [F, fr. *on dit* they say, it is said] : a piece of gossip : vague rumor : REPORT ⟨the *on-dits* and surreptitious tales that float about —*Saturday Rev.*⟩ ⟨there were incredible *on-dits* —Clare Sheridan⟩

on·di·um mar·te·not \'ändēəm,märt'nō\ *n, often cap O&M* [*ondium* fr. *ond-* (fr. *ondes musicales*) + *-ium* (as in *harmonium*)] : ONDES MUSICALES

on·do·graph \'ändə,graf, -räf\ *n* [F *ondographe*, fr. *onde* wave (fr. L *unda*) + *-o-* + *-graphe* -graph — more at WATER] : an instrument for autographically recording the wave forms of varying electrical currents and esp. rapidly varying alternating currents

on·du·le \'ändə,lā, -njə-\ *n* -s [F *ondulé* wavy, fr. past part. of *onduler* to wave, ripple, back-formation fr. *ondulation* wave, concentric wave-motion in a liquid or gas, prob. fr. (assumed) NL *undulation-, undulatio* concentric wave motion in a liquid or gas — more at UNDULATION] : a wavy weaving pattern produced by a special reed that alternately spreads and converges a small group of warp threads

ondy *var of* UNDÉ

¹**one** \'wən\ *adj* [ME *oon*, on, fr. OE *ān*; akin to OHG *ein* one, ON *einn*, Goth *ains*, L *unus* one, Gk *oinē* ace on dice, Skt *eka* one, and perh. to L *is* he, that — more at ITERATE] 1 a : being a single unit or entire being or thing and no more — see NUMBER table b : existing alone in a specified sphere ⟨there is ~ apple in the basket⟩ 2 a (1) : being a particular unit or entire being or thing singled out (as by way of contrast, difference) from two or more identical or similar units or beings or things ⟨spent ~ day of our vacation exploring the forest⟩ ⟨have mentioned ~ important point out of the several that will have to be considered⟩ ⟨went from ~ side to the other⟩ (2) : being an individual that is preeminently what is indicated ⟨is really ~ fine person⟩ b : existing as at least a single unit or being or thing : that is at least something : one at any rate : one in any case ⟨well, that's ~ thing you can be proud of⟩ ⟨that's ~ consolation, anyway⟩ 3 a (1) : existing as something actually or virtually the same as something else : that is identical with or substantially the same as something else ⟨the writer and his principal character are ~⟩ ⟨~ and the same substance⟩ (2) : single in kind : quite the same : EQUAL ⟨are of ~ age⟩ (3) : that is not marked by any notable differences from something else : that amounts to the same thing ⟨it's all ~ to me what you do⟩ (4) : that is commonly shared by two or more individuals ⟨~ plague was on you all —1 Sam 6:4 (AV)⟩ b (1) : constituting a unified entity made up of or formed from or produced by two or more components or sources combined the elements in such a way as to form ~ substance⟩ ⟨cried out with ~ voice⟩ (2) : that is so united to or merged with something else as to form a single harmonious whole with it : that is at one : that is in agreement : UNITED ⟨is ~ with you in all you do⟩ 4 : existing or occurring as something not definitely fixed or placed (as in time) ⟨will see you again ~ day⟩ or as something merely mentioned with little or no specifying description : a certain ⟨~ John Doe got up and made a speech⟩ — compare ²A 4 d 5 : that is the only individual of an indicated or implied kind ⟨was the ~ person she wanted to marry⟩

²**one** \"\ *pron* [ME *oon, on*, fr. OE *ān*, fr. *ān*, adj.] 1 a : a certain indefinitely indicated person or thing usu. of a kind mentioned or under consideration ⟨saw ~ of his classmates⟩ ⟨had several current novels and let her borrow ~⟩ b (1) : an individual of a vaguely indicated group : anyone at all : anyone in a general way ⟨~ wouldn't like to see that happen⟩ (2) — sometimes used as a 3d-person substitute for a pronoun of the first person (as *I, we*) ⟨~ supposes you will come⟩ 2 : something of an indicated or implied kind: as a : JOKE, LAUGH ⟨that's ~ on you⟩ b : BLOW, SOCK ⟨got ~ on the jaw which he remembered for a long time —John Masefield⟩ 3 *chiefly Midland* : one or the other — used after the second of two alternatives to indicate the necessity of a choice between the two ⟨stay in bed or go to school, ~⟩ — **by one and one** *archaic* : one by one — **in one** *adv* 1 : in or into a single whole : TOGETHER ⟨is a source of information and pleasure, all *in one*⟩ — **one by one** *also* **one after one** *adv* : with one following the other : one after another : one at a time : SINGLY, SUCCESSIVELY ⟨came into the room *one by one*⟩

³**one** \", *in sense 1c(2)* ,wən\ *n* -s [ME *oon, on*, fr. OE *ān*, fr. *ān*, adj. & pron.] 1 a : the first whole number above zero and below two : the number denoting unity b : a single unit or entire being or thing and no more ⟨has the ~ but will need another⟩ c (1) : a particular unit or entire being or thing singled out (as by way of contrast, difference) from two or more identical or similar units or beings or things ⟨this is the ~ that is best⟩ (2) : an individual of a particular kind ⟨that's really a splendid ~⟩ 2 a : the numerical quantity symbolized by the arabic numeral 1 b : the figure 1 c : the

om- + hyoid] : of or relating
one; specif : being a muscle
r of the scapula and is in-
id muscle
n, pl **omohyoi·dei** \-ē,ī\
e + L -eus -eous — more at
NL, fr. om- + -oideum (fr. L
ous)] : the pterygoid bone of
-\ n, pl **omopho·ria** \-ē·ə\
m- + LGk -phorion (fr. Gk
BEAR] : the distinctive vest-
Church corresponding to the
put made in two forms and
all bishops during the cele-
plə,tē\ n [MF, fr. Gk ōmo-
an oar; akin to Gk platys
CAPULA
kəpē, ,äm-; ō,mäp-\ n -ES
ōmoplatē + -o- + -skopia
m- + -stegite] : the part of a
e thorax
: [NL, fr. om- + sternum]
e sternum of amphibians ex-
ends of the precoracoids and
rior end 2 : an interarticular
ternum and each clavicle in
amethylpyrophosphoramide]
[G omphazit, fr. Gk om-
t-, omphax unripe grape +
of a grass-green granular or
ck eclogite
[Gk, fr. omphalos — more
nphaloid) ‹omphaloskepsis›
teric)
NL, fr. omphal- + -ia] : a
ceae) having white spores,
lentation, and a very narrow
phal- + -ic] : of or relating
[NL, fr. Gk, small navel,
nter of the umbilicus
pl **ompha·lit·i·des** \-lid·ə-
1 : inflammation of the um-
HY CHICK
r **omphalode** \'ᵊ,lōd\ n, pl
ha·lodes \-,lōdz\ [NL om-
ike a navel (fr. omphal- +
scar at the hilum of a seed;
hal- + -oid] : resembling an
(ə(,)lō+\ adj [omphal- +
he umbilicus and mesentery
ELLINE DUCT
lō+\ n [NL, fr. omphal- +
lō(ə)r\ n -s [omphal- +
yonic membrane constituted
'sī,kīt, -'läpsə,k-\ n -s [om-
stares fixedly at his navel to
used of the hesychasts
n, pl **ompha·li** \-,lī, -,lē\
part : FOCAL POINT ‹come to
ted history —George Saints-
əs\ [NL, fr. Gk omphalos]
'skepsəs\ n -ES [omphal- +
nation; akin to Gk skeptesthai
ation while staring fixedly at
n mystics as an aid toward
-ā, fr. Ar umarā', pl. of amīr
idee of a Muslim court in India
dj, usu cap [fr. Omsk, city
ussia, U.S.S.R.] : of or from
the kind or style prevalent in
fr. Omuta, city in northwest
e city of Omuta, Japan : of
nuta
rn US sometimes (')ōn\ prep
, prep. & adv.; akin to OHG
prep. & adv., Goth ana, prep.
to pant) Gk ana, prep & adv.,
er] 1 a — used as a function
d in contact with that which
: is ~ the table› ‹was built ~
e desk› b — used as a func-
within ‹rode there ~ a train›
ler› c — used as a function
a whole surface ‹a streak ~
ottom› or at any particular
a mark ~ it› or to indicate
supporting edge or point or
hung ~ a couple of nails in
something (as clothing) worn
bject of attention ‹found a
nction word to indicate con-
contact and support from
the ceiling› ‹hanging ~ the
ning something ‹a town situ-
very near some point of a
treet› ‹lives ~ the principal
nce or beginning (as of some
s ~ us›; (4) connection or
or with regard to something
w ~ the third problem› ‹will
cessful ~ the stage›; (5) en-
re now ~ a tour around the
or basis on which something
rests ‹learned it ~ good au-
will do it ~ one condition›
indicate position with regard
(1) position with regard to
he west are rolling plains›;
rt of something ‹~ the side
occurrence during the course
em ~ Monday› or of some
would write ~ the morrow›
ere every hour ~ the hour›;
as or following or as a result
~ receipt of the book› ‹will
y ~ arriving home and finding
nction word to indicate loca-
hing taken as a standard ‹is
ng ~ course› 4 a — used as
olvement in a specified condi-
~ tap› ‹merchandise ~ sale›
turn› b — used as a function
a condition of privilege ‹has

the object ‹crept up ~ him› ‹marched ~ the ancient fortress›; (3) the object of action or motion directed toward the object without actual physical contact ‹smiled ~ her› ‹blamed it ~ them› ‹was always bent ~ fighting›; (4) the object of some emotion ‹had pity ~ them›, or formality ‹served an injunction ~ him› or obligation ‹a charge ~ an overdue book›; (5) the object in connection with which payment, computation of interest, reduction, or similar settlement is made ‹paid off a substantial sum ~ the mortgage› ‹creditors received about 75 cents ~ the dollar› ‹a rebate of 15 cents ~ a ton› ‹an inroad ~ supplies› **7 a** : with regard to : with reference or relation to : ABOUT ‹agreed ~ a price› ‹a monopoly ~ wheat› ‹a satire ~ society› ‹at variance ~ what to do› **b** *chiefly dial* : OF ‹be not jealous ~ me —Shak.› **8** — used as a function word to indicate means or agency ‹cut her finger ~ a knife› ‹playing the latest hits ~ the piano› ‹heard it ~ the radio› **9** — used as a function word to indicate reduplication or succession in a series ‹trouble ~ trouble followed his involvement with her› ‹loss ~ loss› **10** — used as a function word to indicate an object of reference; esp. (1) an object having some advantage or disadvantage ‹is very talented but has nothing ~ her brother who is a real genius› ‹his brother has two inches ~ him in reach›; (2) an object subjected to expense or cost ‹drinks are ~ the house› ‹the joke was ~ me›; (3) an object that bears some stress or strain ‹long hours began to tell ~ him›; (4) an object subjected to indicated annoyance ‹the fire went out ~ him› ‹don't try to pull that ~ me› or discomfiture or some other unwanted or detrimental thing

²**on** \"\ *adv* [ME, prep. & adv., fr. OE *an, on*, prep. & adv.] **1** : in or into the position of being in contact with the upper surface of something or of being supported from beneath by the upper surface ‹the plates are ~› ‹put a jazz recording ~› **2** : in or into the position of being attached to or covering a surface ‹has suspenders ~› ‹put a clean shirt ~› ‹keep your hat ~› **3 a** (1) : toward a point that lies ahead in space or time : FORWARD, ONWARD ‹spent a day there and then went ~ to the next town› ‹from here ~ you'll need help› (2) : at a more advanced point in space or time ‹will do it later ~› ‹did not see her until well ~ in the evening› ‹was well ~ in years› **b** : with forward movement or action : in constant progression : without break : CONTINUOUSLY ‹read ~ late into the night› ‹spoke ~ without hesitation› ‹slept peacefully ~› **c** : in succession : from one to another : in continuance ‹a tradition handed ~ through the centuries› ‹pass the note ~› **4 a** : in or into action or operation ‹the radio was ~› ‹turn the lights ~› : in or into a functioning state : in or into a state of activity ‹the water is ~› ‹the electricity finally came ~› **b** : in or into a position designed to set something into action or operation or produce some activity ‹the light switch is ~› ‹had a large fish ~› : in or into an operative position ‹the brake is ~› **5** : in or into the process of doing something : in or into engagement in some function or activity ‹two speeches had already been given and he was told he would be ~ next› ‹has worked two nights and will also be ~ tomorrow night› ‹a well-known star will be ~ in the role when the show opens› **6 a** : with an indicated part turned toward a point of contact, approach, or observation ‹the two cars smashed together head ~› ‹the boats collided bows ~› **b** : with direction toward something ‹didn't want to play but preferred simply to look ~› **7** : in a condition of being decided upon or planned for or regarded as something that must be done ‹has nothing particular ~ for tonight› **8** : in or into a state of being aware of something ‹wasn't ~ to what had happened› : in or into a knowledgeable state about something ‹quickly got ~ to what they were trying to do› — usu. used with *to* **9** : in a state of being willing to participate in something ‹told them about the plan and asked if they were ~› **10** *printing* : UP ‹printed eight ~› **11** : on base in baseball

³**on** \"\ *adj* **1** *cricket* : that sends the ball to the on ‹an ~ hit› ‹an ~ drive› **2** *cricket* : that is on the on side of the wicket ‹an ~ stroke› **3** : permitted to flow by means of an opened valve or closed switch : FLOWING ‹the water was ~›

⁴**on** \"\ *n* -s : the side of the wicket on which a batsman stands in the game of cricket or the corresponding side of the field — compare OFF; see CRICKET illustration

¹**-on** \,än\ *n suffix* -s [ISV, alter. of *-one*] : chemical compound not a ketone or other oxo compound ‹nervon› — sometimes distinguished from *-one*

²**-on** \"\ *n suffix* -s [fr. *-on* (in *anion, cation, & ion*)] **1** : elementary particle ‹nucleon› **2 a** : unit : quantum ‹magneton› ‹photon› **b** : basic hereditary component ‹cistron› ‹operon›

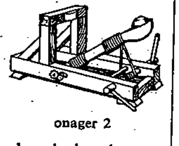
³**-on** \"\ *n suffix* -s [NL, fr. Gk, neut. of *-os* (nom. sing. masc. ending of many adjectives)] : inert gas ‹radon›

ON *abbr* **1** octane number **2** order notify

ona \'ōnə\ *n, pl* **ona** *or* **onas** *usu cap* **1 a** : a Chonan people of Tierra del Fuego off the southern tip of So. America — compare FUEGIAN **b** : a member of such people **2** : the language of the Ona people

on-again-off-again \ᵊ,ᵊᵊ'ᵊ,ᵊ\ *adj* [fr. the phrase *on again, off again*] : occurring suddenly and irregularly and vanishing quickly : becoming briefly manifest and then disappearing in an intermittent unpredictable way : FITFUL, SPASMODIC ‹*on-again-off-again* fads› ‹troubled with *on-again-off-again* headaches› ‹months of *on-again-off-again* negotiations —Kennett Love›

on·a·ger \'änəjə(r)\ *n* -s [ME, wild ass, fr. L *onager, onagrus*, fr. Gk *onagros*, fr. *onos* ass + *agros* field — more at ASS, ACRE] **1** : a small pale-colored kiang having a broad dorsal stripe and being usu. treated as a natural variety but sometimes considered to constitute a distinct species (*Equus onager*) **2** [LL, fr. L] : an ancient and medieval heavy catapult used for hurling heavy stones and made up basically of a strong lever with a receptacle at one end for the stones and of ropes twisted so as to pull the lever back under great strain until suddenly released



onager 2

onagra \'ōnagrə, 'änəg-\ [NL, fr. Gk, oleander] *syn of* OENOTHERA

on·a·gra·ce·ae \,änə'grāsē,ē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Onagra* + *-aceae*] : a large widely distributed family of plants of the order Myrtales having an inferior ovary, 2 or 4 petals, 1 to 8 stamens, and a simple style — **on·a·gra·ceous** \,änə'grāshəs\ *adj*

on and off *adv* (*or adj*) : off and on ‹we've been living together *on and off* —Paul Scott›

on and on *adv* (*or adj*) : at great often tedious length ‹talked *on and on*›

onan·ism \'ōnə,nizəm\ *n* -s [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *onanismus*, fr. *Onan*, son of Judah described in Gen 38: 9 as practicing coitus interruptus + L *-ismus* -ism] **1** : COITUS INTERRUPTUS **2** : MASTURBATION **3** : SELF-GRATIFICATION ‹the kind of intellectual ~ to which he was dedicated —Esther P. Shiverick› — **onan·is·tic** \,ōnə'nistik\ *adj*

onan·ist \'ōnənəst\ *n* -s [ISV *onanism* + *-ist*] : one that practices onanism

onc- *or* **onco-** *also* **onch-** *or* **oncho-** *or* **onci-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *onkos* barbed hook — more at ANGLE] **1** : barb : hook ‹*Oncorhynchus*› ‹*Oncidium*› ‹*onchium*› ‹*Onchocerca*› **2** : barbed ‹*Oncicola*›

¹**once** \'wən(t)s\ *adv* [ME *ones, anes*, fr. gen. of *on, an* one — more at ONE] **1** : one time and no more : just one time : one time only ‹visited her father ~ a month› ‹spoke to her ~ and didn't see her again› ‹have read it only ~› **2 a** : at any one time : in any possible contingency : under any circumstances whatsoever ‹don't ~ let them know› ‹couldn't ~ succeed in doing what was asked› **b** : at all : ONLY, MERELY, JUST ‹if you thought about it ~, you'd see I'm right› **c** : EVER ‹if they ~ lose hope, their failure is certain› ‹didn't ~ guess the truth›

ship ‹is a cousin ~ removed› ‹lives a life only ~ removed from that of animals› **6** *dial* — used as a vague sentence expletive esp. in imperative constructions ‹come here ~› ‹hand me that hammer ~› — **once and a while** [by alter.] : once in a while ‹*once and a while* to think of my first love —R.D.Blackmore› — **once and for all** *or* **once for all 1** : once and finally : once and decisively : once and be done with it ‹make up your mind *once and for all*› : DEFINITIVELY : with such finality as to preclude reservation or modification ‹deciding to settle the matter *once for all*› **2** : for the last time : one time to end all times ‹I'm telling you *once and for all*› — **once in a way** *also* **once and a way** *chiefly Brit* : once in a while : one time by way of exception ‹were permitted to hear; for *once in a way*, the pizzicato accompaniment —*Manchester Guardian Weekly*› — **once in a while** : now and then : occasionally but not often : from time to time : at infrequent intervals : SOMETIMES ‹spend most of their time at home and go out *once in a while*› — **once upon a time** : once at some indefinite time in the past usu. long ago ‹had *once upon a time* known them well› ‹*once upon a time* there was a beautiful princess›

²**once** \"\ *adj* : that once was : FORMER ‹the ~ province of Britain —J.N.Pomeroy›

³**once** \"\ *n* -s : one single time : one sole time ‹thought it was only the ~ —Anne D. Sedgwick› ‹please listen to me just this ~› : one time at least : one time by way of exception ‹for ~ you seem to know what I'm talking about› — **all at once** *adv* **1** : all at the same time ‹seemed happy and sad *all at once*› **2** : with great suddenness : suddenly and unexpectedly ‹*all at once* there was a clatter of dishes› — **to once** *adv, dial* : at once

⁴**once** \"\ *also* **once that** *conj* : when once : if once : at the moment when : as soon as ‹~ the job is finished, we'll have nothing to worry about› ‹*once that* he finds out, you'll have to be careful›

once-accented octave *n* : ONE-LINE OCTAVE

once and again *adv* **1 a** : once and once more ‹spoke to her *once and again*› **b** : two or more times ‹have heard it said *once and again*› **2** : now and again : from time to time : OCCASIONALLY, SOMETIMES ‹*once and again* this sort of thing will happen›

once-born \'ᵊ,ᵊ\ *adj* : not having been or not needing to be regenerated spiritually

once more *or* **once again** *adv* [*once more* fr. ME *ones more*, fr. *ones* once + *more*; *once again* fr. ¹*once* + *again*] : one more time ‹decided to try *once more*›

once or twice *adv* [ME *ones or twies*, fr. *ones* once + *or* + *twies* twice] : a couple of times : a few times : OCCASIONALLY ‹have seen her *once or twice* during the past month›

once-over \'ᵊ,ᵊᵊ\ *n* -s [fr. the phrase *once over*] : a single swift examination or consideration or treatment of something : rapid survey; *esp* : a swift comprehensive appraising glance ‹gave every new applicant the *once-over*› ‹as she walked in she got the *once-over*›

¹**once-over-lightly** \ᵊ,ᵊᵊ'ᵊᵊ\ *n* -ES [fr. the phrase *once over lightly*] : ONCE-OVER; *esp* : an esp. casual or cursory or gingerly once-over ‹had given political problems the *once-over-lightly* —Sigrid Arne›

²**once-over-lightly** \ᵊ,ᵊᵊ'ᵊᵊ\ *adj* : swift and usu. casual or cursory or gingerly ‹gets the *once-over-lightly* treatment —Sidney Hyman›

onc·er \'wən(t)sə(r)\ *n* -s [¹*once* + *-er*] : one that does or has done something only once

oncet \'wənzt, -n(t)st\ *substand var of* ONCE

onch- *or* **oncho-** *or* **onci-** — see ONC-

on·chi·di·idae \,äŋkə'dīə,dē\ *n pl, cap* [NL, fr. *Onchidium*, type genus + *-idae*] : a family of slugs (suborder Stylommatophora) — see ONCHIDIUM

on·chid·i·um \äŋ'kidēəm, än'-\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-idium*] : a genus (the type of the family Onchidiidae) of chiefly Indo-Pacific marine air-breathing slugs that live chiefly on rocky shores between tide levels or in mangrove swamps

on·chi·um \'äŋkēəm\ *n, pl* **on·chia** \-ēə\ [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-ium*] : one of the hooks or rasps located in the buccal cavity of various nematode worms and serving to grasp and break up prey

on·cho·cer·ca \,äŋkə'sərkə\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-cerca* (fr. Gk *kerkos* tail)] : a genus of long slender filarial worms (family Dipetalonematidae) that are parasites of subcutaneous and connective tissues of mammals with their adults enclosed in fibrous nodules and their larvae free in the tissues — see ONCHOCERCIASIS — **on·cho·cer·cal** \ᵊ;ᵊᵊ;kəl\ *adj*

on·cho·cer·ci·a·sis *also* **on·co·cer·ci·a·sis** \,äŋkō,sər'kīəsəs\ *n, pl* **onchocerciases** \-ə,sēz\ [NL, fr. *Onchocerca* + *-iasis*] : infestation with or disease caused by filarial worms of the genus *Onchocerca*; *esp* : a disease of man caused by a worm (*O. volvulus*) native to Africa but now present in parts of tropical America, transmitted by several biting flies, and marked by subcutaneous nodules containing adult worms and migration of larvae through the tissues causing local irritation and itching and when the eyes are involved sometimes blindness — compare CRAW-CRAW

on·cho·cer·co·ma \-'kōmə\ *n* -s [NL, fr. *Onchocerca* + *-oma*] : the subcutaneous nodule of onchocerciasis that contains encysted parasites

on·cho·cer·co·sis \-'kōsəs\ *n, pl* **onchocercoses** \-ō,sēz\ [NL, fr. *Onchocerca* + *-osis*] : ONCHOCERCIASIS

on·cho·sphere *also* **on·co·sphere** \'äŋkə,sfi(ə)r\ *n* [ISV ¹*onco-* + *sphere*] : the hexacanth embryo that is the earliest differentiated stage of a cyclophyllidean tapeworm

on·cic·o·la \än'sikələ\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-cola*] : a genus of small acanthocephalan worms having the adults parasitic in the intestines of dogs and coyotes and the infective larvae encysted in turkeys and armadillos

on·cid·i·um \än'sidēəm\ *n* [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-idium*; fr. the shape of the labellum] **1** *cap* : a genus of showy tropical American epiphytic or terrestrial orchids with the column short and winged and the labellum usu. at right angles to it **2** -s : any plant of the genus *Oncidium* — called also *butterfly plant*

¹**onco-** *or* **oncho-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *onkos* bulk, mass; akin to Gk *enenkein* to carry — more at ENOUGH] **1** : tumor ‹oncology› **2** : bulk : mass ‹onchosphere› ‹oncometer›

²**onco-** — see ONC-

on·co·chaeta \,äŋkō+\ *n, pl* **oncochaetae** *or* **oncochaetas** [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-chaeta*] : a hair or bristle with a hooked tip ‹*onchochaetae* on the thorax of a fly›

on·co·cyte \'äŋkə,sīt\ *n* -s [¹*onco-* + *-cyte*] **1** : an acidophilic granular cell esp. of the parotid gland **2** : a tumor cell

on·co·gen·ic \,äŋkə'jenik\ *also* **on·cog·e·nous** \(')äŋ'käjənəs, (')än'-\ *adj* [¹*onco-* + *-genic* or *-genous*] : relating to tumor formation : tending to cause tumors ‹~ tars›

on·cog·e·ny \äŋ'käjənē, än'-\ *n* -ES [¹*onco-* + *-geny*] : the process of tumor formation

on·co·graph \'äŋkə,graf, -räf\ *n* [ISV ¹*onco-* + *-graph*] : a recording device attached to an oncometer — **on·cog·ra·phy** \äŋ'kägrəfē, än'-\ *n* -ES

on·co·log·i·cal \,äŋkə'läjikəl\ *also* **on·co·log·ic** \-jik\ *adj* : of or relating to oncology

on·col·o·gist \äŋ'käləjəst, än'-\ *n* -s : a specialist in oncology

on·col·o·gy \-jē\ *n* -ES [ISV ¹*onco-* + *-logy*] : the study of tumors

on·col·y·sis \-ləsəs\ *n* [NL, fr. ¹*onco-* + *-lysis*] : the destruction of tumor cells — **on·co·lyt·ic** \,äŋkə'lid·ik\ *adj*

oncome \'ᵊ,ᵊ\ *n* [ME, fr. *on* + *come, cume* action of coming, fr. *comen, cumen* to come (after *comen on* to come on) — more at COME] **1** *chiefly Scot* : ONSET, BEGINNING **2** *chiefly Scot* : an attack of disease

on·co·melania \,äŋkō+\ *n, cap* [NL, perh. fr. ¹*onco-* + *Melania*] : a genus of amphibious operculate snails (family Bulimidae) of Asiatic and Pacific island freshwaters that is sometimes extended to include *Katayama, Schistosomophora*, and possibly other genera and that comprises forms which are intermediate hosts of the blood fluke (*Schistosoma japonicum*)

1 a : coming nearer in space or time : moving forward upon one : APPROACHING ‹blinded by the lights of an ~ car› ‹during the ~ year› **b** : that is to be : FUTURE ‹not for just a few of our ~ citizens, but also for all present citizens —L.L. Medsker› ‹discussed the ~ visit› **2** : RISING, EMERGENT ‹~ generations began to seek new goals —Hunter Mead›

²**oncoming** \'ᵊ,ᵊᵊ, ᵊ'ᵊᵊ\ *n* -s [*on* + *coming*, n. (after *come on*, v.)] *archaic* : APPROACH

on·co·pel·tus \,äŋkō'peltəs\ *n, cap* [NL, perh. fr. *onc-* + *-peltus* (fr. Gk *peltē* small shield) — more at PELTA] : a genus of lygaeid bugs including the common milkweed bug (*O. fasciatus*)

on·cop·era \äŋ'käpərə, än'-\ *n, cap* [NL, perh. fr. *onc-* + Gk *pēra* pouch] : a genus of moths (family Hepialidae) whose caterpillars are serious pests on grass in Australia and Tasmania

on·co·rhyn·chus \,äŋkō'riŋkəs\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. *onc-* + *-rhynchus*] : a genus of salmons that are related to those of the genus *Salmo* but have a greater number of anal rays, branchiostegals, pyloric caeca, and gill rakers and that include commercially important fishes of the north Pacific and of the coastal streams of both America and Asia

oncosphere *var of* ONCHOSPHERE

oncost \'ᵊ,ᵊ\ *n* -s [ME *oncost, uncost*, fr. MD *oncost* extra charge, fr. *on-* un- (akin to OE *un-*) + *cost* expense, charge, prob. fr. OF — more at UN-, COST] *Brit* : indirect expense : OVERHEAD

on·cot·ic pressure \(')än¦käd·ik-, (')äŋ|\ *n* [*oncotic* prob. ISV ¹*onco-* + *-tic* (as in *osmotic*)] : the pressure exerted by plasma proteins on the capillary wall and made up of the osmotic and imbibition pressures of the hydrophilic colloid systems in which these proteins exist

on·cot·o·my \äŋ'kädəmē, än'-\ *n* -ES [NL *oncotomia*, fr. ¹*onco-* + *-tomia* -tomy] : surgical incision of a swelling (as an abscess or tumor)

onct *like* ONCET\ *substand var of* ONCE

on·dat·ra \än'datrə\ *n, cap* [NL, fr. F, muskrat, fr. Huron] : a genus of rodents (family Cricetidae) comprising the muskrats

ondé *var of* UNDÉ

ondes mu·si·cales \ōⁿdmüēzēkäl\ *or* **ondes martenot** \ōⁿdmärtənō\ *n, pl* **ondes musicales** *like sing*\ *or* **ondes martenot** *like sing*\ *often cap O&M* [*ondes musicales* fr. F, lit., musical waves; *ondes martenot* fr. F, lit., Martenot waves, after Maurice *Martenot* b1898 Fr. musician, its inventor] : a melodic electrophone capable of producing quarter tones and eighth tones

on·dine \(')än¦dēn, (')ȯn¦-, (')ōⁿ¦-\ *n* -s [F, fr. NL *undina* — more at UNDINE] **1** : UNDINE **2** : a pale green that is bluer, lighter, and slightly less strong than celadon gray and duller than spray green

on·ding \'än,diŋ\ *n* -s [²*on* + *ding*, v. (to beat) (after the verb phrase *ding on*)] *chiefly Scot* : a heavy fall of rain or snow ‹the rain was such an ~ by now —Maristan Chapman›

on-dit \(')ōⁿ¦dē\ *n, pl* **on-dits** \-ē(z)\ [F, fr. *on dit* they say, it is said] : a piece of gossip : vague rumor : REPORT ‹the *on-dits* and surreptitious tales that float about —*Saturday Rev.*› ‹there were incredible *on-dits* —Clare Sheridan›

on·di·um mar·te·not \¦ändēəm,märt³n'ō\ *n, often cap O&M* [*ondium* fr. *ond-* (fr. *ondes musicales*) + *-ium* (as in *harmonium*)] : ONDES MUSICALES

on·do·graph \'ändə,graf, -räf\ *n* [F *ondographe*, fr. *onde* wave (fr. L *unda*) + *-o-* + *-graphe* -graph — more at WATER] : an instrument for autographically recording the wave forms of varying electrical currents and esp. rapidly varying alternating currents

on·du·le \¦ändə¦lā, -njə-\ *n* -s [F *ondulé* wavy, fr. past part. of *onduler* to wave, ripple, back-formation fr. *ondulation* wave, concentric wave-motion in a liquid or gas, prob. fr. (assumed) NL *undulation-, undulatio* concentric wave motion in a liquid or gas — more at UNDULATION] : a wavy weaving pattern produced by a special reed that alternately spreads and converges a small group of warp threads

ondy *var of* UNDÉ

¹**one** \¦wən\ *adj* [ME *oon, on*, fr. OE *ān*; akin to OHG *ein* one, ON *einn*, Goth *ains*, L *unus* one, Gk *oinē* ace on dice, Skt *eka* one, and perh. to L *is* he, that — more at ITERATE] **1 a** : being a single unit or entire being or thing and no more — see NUMBER table **b** : existing alone in a specified sphere ‹there is ~ apple in the basket› **2 a** (1) : being a particular unit or entire being or thing singled out (as by way of contrast, difference) from two or more identical or similar units or beings or things ‹spent ~ day of our vacation exploring the forest› ‹have mentioned ~ important point out of the several that will have to be considered› ‹went from ~ side to the other› (2) : being an individual that is preeminently what is indicated ‹is really ~ fine person› **b** : existing as at least a single unit or being or thing : that is at least something : one at any rate : one in any case ‹well, that's ~ thing you can be proud of› ‹that's ~ consolation, anyway› **3 a** (1) : existing as something actually or virtually the same as something else : that is identical with or substantially the same as something else ‹the writer and his principal character are ~› ‹~ and the same substance› (2) : single in kind : quite the same : EQUAL ‹are of ~ age› (3) : that is not marked by any notable differences from something else : that amounts to the same thing ‹it's all ~ to me what you do› (4) : that is commonly shared by two or more individuals ‹~ plague was on you all —I Sam 6:4 (AV)› **b** (1) : constituting a unified entity made up of or formed from or produced by two or more components or sources ‹combined the elements in such a way as to form ~ substance› ‹cried out with ~ voice› (2) : that is so united to or merged with something else as to form a single harmonious whole with it : that is at one : that is in agreement : UNITED ‹is ~ with you in all you do› **4** : existing or occurring as something not definitely fixed or placed (as in time) ‹will see you again ~ day› or as something merely mentioned with little or no specifying description : a certain ‹~ John Doe got up and made a speech› — compare ²A 4 d **5** : that is the only individual of an indicated or implied kind ‹was the ~ person she wanted to marry›

²**one** \"\ *pron* [ME *oon, on*, fr. OE *ān*, fr. *ān*, adj.] **1 a** : a certain indefinitely indicated person or thing usu. of a kind mentioned or under consideration ‹saw ~ of his classmates› ‹had several current novels and let her borrow ~› **b** (1) : an individual of a vaguely indicated group : anyone at all : anyone in a general way ‹~ wouldn't like to see that happen› (2) — sometimes used as a 3d-person substitute for a pronoun of the first person (as *I, we*) ‹~ supposes you will come› **2** : something of an indicated or implied kind: as **a** : JOKE, LAUGH ‹that's ~ on you› **b** : BLOW, SOCK ‹got ~ on the jaw which he remembered for a long time —John Masefield› **3** *chiefly Midland* : one or the other — used after the second of two alternatives to indicate the necessity of a choice between the two ‹stay in bed or go to school, ~› — **by one and one** *archaic* : one by one — **in one** *adv* : in or into a single whole : TOGETHER ‹is a source of information and pleasure, all *in one*› — **one by one** *also* **one after one** *adv* : with one following the other : one after another : one at a time : SINGLY, SUCCESSIVELY ‹came into the room *one by one*›

³**one** \", *in sense 1c(2)* ,wən\ *n* -s [ME *oon, on*, fr. OE *ān*, fr. *ān*, adj. & pron.] **1 a** : the first whole number above zero and below two : the number denoting unity **b** : a single unit or entire being or thing and no more ‹has the ~ but will need another› **c** (1) : a particular unit or entire being or thing singled out (as by way of contrast, difference) from two or more identical or similar units or beings or things ‹this is the ~ that is best› (2) : an individual of a particular kind ‹that's really a splendid ~› **2 a** : the numerable quantity symbolized by the arabic numeral 1 **b** : the figure 1 **c** : the letter I **3** : one o'clock — compare BELL table, TIME illustration **4 a** : a domino with one spot on one of its halves **b** : a die with one spot on the uppermost side **c** : an article of clothing of the first size; *esp* : a baby's shoe of the first size ‹wears a ~› **5 a** : a pound note **b** : a one-dollar bill **6** *cap* : the ulti-

mate being : the first principle of all things : the Absolute : GOD 7 a : DEVOTEE, FAN ⟨was a ~ for football —Naomi G. Royde-Smith⟩ b : an extraordinary or unique or eccentric individual ⟨you're quite the ~⟩ ⟨you are a ~, aren't you⟩

4**one** \'wən\ *vt* **oned; oned; oneing; ones** [ME *onen*, fr. *oon, on*, adj. — more at 1ONE] : UNITE ⟨prayer . . . ~s the soul to God —Walter Lippmann⟩

-one \,ōn\ *n suffix* -s [ISV, fr. Gk *-ōnē* (fem. patronymic suffix)] 1 : ketone or oxo compound not a true ketone — in names of specific organic compounds ⟨acet*one*⟩ ⟨pentan*one*⟩ ⟨5-pyrazol*one*⟩ 2 : chemical compound containing oxygen esp. in a carbonyl or analogous group (as sulfonyl) — in names of classes of compounds ⟨ket*one*⟩ ⟨lact*one*⟩ ⟨sulf*one*⟩ 3 : 1-ON

one-a-cat *var of* ONE OLD CAT

one and all *pron* [ME *oon and al*] : each one individually and jointly ⟨I greet you, *one and all*⟩

one-and-thirty \'=,=\ *n, archaic* : THIRTY-ONE

one another *pron* [ME *oon . . . another*] : EACH OTHER ⟨were madly in love with *one another* —C.G.Norris⟩ ⟨they all knew *one another*⟩

one-arm \'=¦=\ *adj* : marked by the use of chairs having one arm extended and broadened in such a way as to support a tray of food ⟨ate in . . . *one-arm* joints —Saul Bellow⟩

one-armed bandit *also* **one-arm bandit** \'=¦=-\ *n* [so called fr. the handle that is pulled to make the wheels spin] : SLOT MACHINE 2

one-base hit \'=,=-\ *or* **one-bagger** \'=¦bagə(r), -'baag-, -'baig-\ *n* : a base hit that enables a batter to reach first base safely — called also *single*

one-berry \'wən— *see* BERRY\ *n* 1 : HACKBERRY 2 : PARTRIDGEBERRY 1 3 : JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

one-crop \'=¦=\ *adj* : marked by the raising of only one kind of crop on the same land over a long time ⟨*one-crop* farming⟩

one-dimensional \¦=(,)=¦=(=)=\ *adj* : lacking depth : SUPERFICIAL ⟨seems rather *one-dimensional* and unimportant —Merle Miller⟩ ⟨the characters are *one-dimensional* stereotypes —Anthony Boucher⟩ ⟨too often give us only *one-dimensional* news —Elmer Davis⟩

one-egg \'=,=\ *adj* : MONOZYGOTIC ⟨*one-egg* twins⟩

one-eighty \'=¦=\ *n* -s : a complete turn of 180 degrees ⟨did a *one-eighty* and crashed —*Infantry Jour.*⟩

one-eye \'=,=\ *also* **one-eyed card** \'=,=-\ *n* : one of three face cards (as the jack of hearts or jack of spades or king of diamonds) that in a standard pack of playing cards carry a profile view

one-eyed \'=¦=\ *adj* [ME *oon-eyed*, fr. *oon* one + *eyed*] 1 : having one eye : having the sight of only one eye 2 : lacking breadth of vision : narrow in outlook ⟨our naïve submission to the *one-eyed* methodology of the physical sciences —Lewis Mumford⟩ — **one-eyed·ness** \-¦ī(ə)dnəs\ *n* -ES

one-eyed cat \¦wənə¦kat, ¦wə,nīd¦k-\ *n* : ONE OLD CAT

one-flowered wintergreen *or* **one-flowered pyrola** \'=,=-\ *n* : a delicate perennial herb (*Moneses uniflora*) of the family Ericaceae that resembles the wintergreen and has a solitary white terminal flower

one·fold \'wən¦fōld\ *adj* : constituting a single undivided whole ⟨simple counterpoint in which the many sounds are ~ —*Encyc. Britannica*⟩

one-foot pitch *n* : the pitch of a one-foot stop on a pipe organ

one-foot stop *n* : a pipe-organ stop sounding pitches three octaves higher than the notes indicate — compare EIGHT-FOOT STOP

one-for-one \¦=¦=¦=\ *adj* : ONE-TO-ONE ⟨a *one-for-one* correspondence between symbols and syllables —Kenneth Croft⟩

one-gallus *or* **one-gallused** \'=¦==\ *adj, Midland* : low-class and often ignorant and backward

one·gite \ō'ne,gīt, 'äni,g-\ *n* -s [G *onegit*, fr. Lake *Onega*, northwest U.S.S.R., its locality + G *-it* -ite] : a pale amethyst gemstone penetrated by needles of goethite

oneg shab·bat \¦ō,neg(,)shä'bät\ *n, pl* **oneg shabbat** *often cap O&S* [NHeb *'ōneg shabbāt*, lit., Sabbath delight] : a Jewish social gathering held on Saturday afternoon or Friday evening and typically marked by talks and community singing

one-handed \'=¦==\ *adj* [ME *oon handyd*, fr. *oon* one + *-handyd, -handed* having (such or so many) hands (fr. *hand* + *-ed*)] 1 : having or using only one hand ⟨said he could beat him up *one-handed*⟩ 2 *or* **one-hand** a : designed for or requiring the use of only one hand ⟨a *one-hand* alphabet for the use of deaf-mutes⟩ b : effected by the use of only one hand ⟨made an amazing *one-handed* catch of the ball⟩

one-horse \'=,=\ *adj* 1 a : designed to be drawn by only one horse ⟨a *one-horse* wagon⟩ b : using or owning only one horse ⟨a *one-horse* farm⟩ 2 a (1) : that falls woefully below usual or expected standards : most inferior or inadequate : distinctly below par : SECOND-RATE ⟨put on an art exhibition that was pretty much a *one-horse* affair⟩ ⟨elected a *one-horse* committee⟩ ⟨a *one-horse* newspaper⟩ ⟨*one-horse* lawyer struggling to get along —Hamilton Basso⟩ (2) : that lacks substance and force : that is of little real importance or consequence : TRIVIAL ⟨advanced some kind of *one-horse* theory⟩ ⟨a *one-horse* argument⟩ b : that is small in size and limited in resources and narrowly provincial in outlook, atmosphere, and development : JERKWATER, INSULAR ⟨stop overnight in a *one-horse* town⟩

one-hundred-percent \,=¦==¦=\ *adv (or adj)* : HUNDRED-PERCENT

one-hundred-percenter \-pə(r)'sent·ə(r)\ *n* -s : HUNDRED-PERCENTER

one-hundred-percentism \-pə(r)'sent-,izəm\ *n* -s : HUNDRED-PERCENTISM

onei·da \ō'nīdə\ *n, pl* **oneida** *or* **oneidas** *usu cap* [Iroquois *Onęyóde'*, lit., standing rock] 1 a : an Iroquoian people orig. living near Oneida Lake in the state of New York b : a member of such people 2 : the language of the Oneida people

one-ideaed *or* **one-idea'd** \¦wə,nī¦dēəd\ *adj* : having or possessed by only one idea ⟨her *one-ideaed* peasant mind was as inaccessible as a closed iron safe —Joseph Conrad⟩ ⟨sneered at him as a *one-ideaed* abolitionist —David Donald⟩

oneing *pres part of* ONE

oneir- *or* **oneiro-** *also* **onir-** *or* **oniro-** *comb form* [Gk *oneir-, oneiro-*, fr. *oneiros, oneiron*; akin to Arm *anurǰ* dream] : dream ⟨*oneiro*logy⟩

onei·ric \ō'nīrik\ *adj* [*oneir-* + *-ic*] 1 : of or relating to dreams ⟨those ~ images which have had so profound an effect on certain kinds of twentieth-century art —W.T.Soby⟩ : DREAMY 2 : ANAGOGIC 2

onei·ro·crit·ic \ō¦nīrō¦krid·ik\ *n* -s [Gk *oneirokritikos*, adj.] : an interpreter of dreams

onei·ro·crit·i·cal \-d·ə̇kəl\ *adj* [Gk *oneirokritikos* oneirocritical (fr. *oneir-* + *kritikos* able to discern or judge) + E *-al* — more at CRITIC] : of, relating to, or specializing in the interpretation of dreams — **onei·ro·crit·i·cal·ly** \-k(ə)lē\ *adv*

onei·ro·crit·i·cism \-d·ə,sizəm\ *n* [fr. *oneirocritical*, after E *critical: criticism*] : the interpreting of dreams

onei·ro·crit·ics \-d·iks\ *n pl but usu sing in constr* [modif. (influenced by E *-ics*) of Gk *oneirokritika*, fr. neut. pl. of *oneirokritikos*, adj.] : ONEIROCRITICISM

onei·ro·man·cy \ō'nīrō,man(t)sē\ *n* -ES [*oneir-* + *-mancy*] : divination by means of dreams

one-legged \'=¦=(=)\ *adj* 1 : having only one leg ⟨a *one-legged* veteran⟩ 2 : lacking some important part or element so as to be faulty or altogether ineffective ⟨a *one-legged* law⟩

one-line octave *n* [so called fr. the one accent mark of the symbol C' representing middle C] : the musical octave that begins on middle C — see PITCH illustration

one-lung \'=¦=\ *adj* 1 *or* **one-lunged** \'=¦=d\ : having only one lung 2 *slang* : having only one cylinder ⟨a *one-lung* jalopy⟩ ⟨a *one-lung* motorboat⟩

one-lung·er \'=¦ləŋə(r)\ *n* -s 1 *slang* : a one-cylinder engine 2 *slang* : a vehicle or craft powered by a one-cylinder engine

one-man \'=¦=\ *adj* 1 a : of or relating to just one individual (as a man): as a : consisting of only one individual ⟨a one-man⟩ small *one-man* boat⟩ or operation by one individual ⟨a *one-man* typesetting machine⟩ (2) : managed or controlled by only one individual ⟨a *one-man* business⟩ (3) : originating with or supported by or dependent upon only one individual ⟨started a *one-man* revolution⟩ ⟨a *one-man* political movement⟩ d : that obeys or is friendly toward only one individual ⟨a *one-man* dog⟩ ⟨a *one-man* horse that no one else could ride⟩

one-many \'=¦==\ *adj, of a relation in logic* : constituted so that if the first term is given any of many things can be the second term whereas if the second term is given only one thing can be the first term ⟨the relation "father-child" is *one-many*⟩ — compare MANY-ONE, ONE-ONE

one·ness \'wənnə̇s\ *n* -ES 1 : the quality or state or fact of being one: as a (1) : SINGLENESS ⟨a ~ of purpose⟩ (2) : UNIQUENESS ⟨the ~ of man⟩ b : WHOLENESS, INTEGRITY ⟨achieving a ~ of personality⟩ c : HARMONY, CONCORD ⟨a ~ of thoughts and desires⟩ d : SAMENESS, IDENTITY ⟨numerical ~⟩ e : UNITY, UNION ⟨physical and spiritual ~ with each other⟩ 2 *archaic* : SOLITARINESS

one-night stand \'=,=-\ *also* **one-night·er** \'wən'nīd·ə(r)\ *n, pl* **one-night stands** *also* **one-nighters** 1 : a performance (as of a play, concert) given and designed to be given (as by a traveling group of actors, musicians) only once in separate localities : a single night's performance ⟨the television show was considerably more wearing for him than *one-night stands* —Harold Brown⟩ 2 a : a locality (as a city, town) used for one-night stands ⟨these cities became *one-night stands* for road companies —*Amer. Guide Series: N.Y.*⟩ b : a stopover for a one-night stand ⟨making *one-night stands* all over the Midwest —R.J.Donovan⟩

one-o'clock \'==,=\ *n* : DANDELION 1

one old cat \¦wənə¦kat, ¦wə,nōl¦k-\ *or* **one o' cat** *also* **one-a-cat** \¦wənə¦k-\ *n* : a ball game in which a batter hits a ball and then tries to run from home base to the single other base and back home again without being put out by the other players

one-one \'=¦=\ *adj* 1 *of a relation in logic* : constituted so that if one term is given only one thing can be the other term ⟨in a monogamous society the relation "husband-wife" is *one-one*⟩ — compare MANY-ONE, ONE-MANY 2 : ONE-TO-ONE ⟨a *one-one* correlation between the names of things and the things named —W.E.Johnson⟩

one·o·ta \¦ōnē¦ōd·ə\ *adj, usu cap* [*Oneota*, village in eastern Minnesota] : of, relating to, or constituting a culture of the Upper Mississippi phase of the Mississippi culture pattern that in some areas has been definitely related to the Siouan peoples

one-over-one \,=,==¦=\ *n* 1 : a forcing bid in contract bridge of one in a suit made in response to a partner's opening bid of one in a suit 2 : a system of bidding in contract bridge in which the one-over-one bid is an essential

one over the eight *Brit* : one drink too many

one-part code *n* : a code having code groups assigned in alphabetical or numerical order to an alphabetically and logically arranged list of plaintext segments — compare TWO-PART CODE

one-piece \'=¦=\ *adj* : that consists of or is made in a single undivided piece ⟨a *one-piece* bathing suit⟩ — **one-piec·er** \'=¦pēsə(r)\ *n* -s

one-point perspective *n* : PARALLEL PERSPECTIVE

one-pound·er \'=¦paundə(r)\ *n* : a gun firing a one-pound shot or shell

on·er \'wənə(r)\ *n* -s [*one* + *-er*] *Brit* : something unique or extraordinary

oner·ous \'änərəs, 'ōn-\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *onereus*, fr. L *onerosus*, fr. *oner-, onus* burden + *-osus* -ose; akin to Skt *anas* cart and perh. to Gk *ania* grief] 1 a : that involves, imposes, or constitutes much oppressive or irksome work, effort, difficulty, or responsibility : heavily demanding : TROUBLESOME, BURDENSOME ⟨~ duties⟩ ⟨an ~ political system⟩ ⟨an ~ task⟩ b : that involves, imposes, or constitutes a legal burden ⟨~ property⟩ ⟨an ~ option⟩ 2 : of or relating to something done or given for an equivalent ⟨an ~ grant⟩

syn ONEROUS, BURDENSOME, OPPRESSIVE, and EXACTING can mean, in common, imposing great trouble, labor, or hardship. ONEROUS implies laboriousness or heaviness and usu. connotes irksomeness ⟨an unending, tiring, *onerous* job⟩ ⟨the tyranny of a majority might be more *onerous* than that of a despot —A.N. Whitehead⟩ ⟨a permanent agreement which should remove *onerous* taxes —*Encyc. Americana*⟩ BURDENSOME usu. implies both mental and physical strain ⟨a *burdensome* responsibility⟩ ⟨the *burdensome* customs regulations and the unfair tax laws —Allan Nevins & H.S.Commager⟩ ⟨a *burdensome* bureaucratic structure —*Current Biog.*⟩ OPPRESSIVE adds to BURDENSOME the idea of distress to spirit or body, usu. implying extreme harshness or severity and suggesting excessive impositions, cruelty, or tyranny ⟨the utter solitude and silence were *oppressive* —Herman Melville⟩ ⟨*oppressive* taxes⟩ ⟨others who have lived under *oppressive* governments get into the fixed habit of not telling the truth to government officials —M.R.Cohen⟩ ⟨one distant universal enemy is less *oppressive* than a thousand unchecked pilferers and plotters at home —George Santayana⟩ EXACTING implies great demands, suggesting rigor, sternness, or extreme fastidiousness rather than oppression ⟨aristocrats subjected themselves as proudly and willingly to the *exacting* discipline of the warrior —Edith Hamilton⟩ ⟨the pity of it was that even the least *exacting* husband should so often desire something more piquant than goodness —Ellen Glasgow⟩ ⟨an *exacting* standard for the economic system —J.M.Clark⟩ ⟨*exacting* specifications⟩

oner·ous·ly *adv* : in an onerous manner

oner·ous·ness *n* -ES : the quality or state of being onerous

onery *var of* ORNERY

ones *pl of* ONE, *pres 3d sing of* ONE

-ones *pl of* -ONE

one-seat·er \'wən'sēd·ə(r)\ *n* : SINGLE-SEATER

one-seed juniper *n* : a small hardy drought-resistant tree (*Juniperus monosperma*) used for hedges and windbreaks esp. in the southern U.S.

one·self *also* **one's self** \(,)wən *sometimes* (,)wənz + *pronunc at* SELF\ *pron* 1 : a person's self : the self of one : one's own self — compare HIMSELF, HERSELF; used (1) reflexively as object of a preposition or direct or indirect object of a verb ⟨one is a long time finding out how different others are from ~ —Van Wyck Brooks⟩ ⟨one can easily fool ~⟩ ⟨willingness to sacrifice ~ —E.P.Cubberley⟩ ⟨one must buy ~ whatever is necessary⟩; (2) for emphasis in apposition with *one* or sometimes *who, that*, or a noun ⟨if one does not have the information ~, one can ask others⟩; (3) for emphasis instead of *one* or instead of *one oneself* as subject of a verb ⟨an undertaking which is so much bigger than anything ~ would even try to engage in —H.J. Morgenthau⟩ or as predicate nominative ⟨one can trust only one person and that is ~⟩ or in comparisons after *than* or *as* ⟨one usually associates with people of the same age as ~⟩ 2 : one's normal, healthy, or sane condition : one's normal, healthy, or sane self ⟨in such a place one could not be ~⟩ ⟨after a short interval one will come to ~⟩

1**one-shot** \'=,=\ *adj* 1 a : that is complete or effective through being done or used or applied only once and that does not require repetition ⟨a *one-shot* cure⟩ ⟨a *one-shot* riveting machine⟩ b : that is successful in only one try ⟨those *one-shot* Johnnies who make a lucky strike and then spend the rest of their lives trying to repeat —Hamilton Basso⟩ 2 a (1) : that is not followed and is not designed to be followed by something else of the same kind : that is not open to repetition or subsequent modification ⟨a *one-shot* sale⟩ ⟨a *one-shot* business deal⟩ (2) : that is limited to just one time, occasion, or instance ⟨a *one-shot* criminal⟩ ⟨a *one-shot* bank robbery⟩ ⟨a *one-shot* job in a nightclub⟩ (3) : existing or occurring only once ⟨a *one-shot* affair⟩ b (1) : that is not followed and is not designed to be followed by a second issue : that does not appear as one of a series ⟨books and pamphlets are usually produced as *one-shot* publications⟩ (2) : that is not one of a series of productions of the same kind : performed or produced as only once to be put on only once 2 *usu* **one-shotter** : one that performs an act or that functions only once

one-shot camera *n* : a color camera in which three color-separation negatives are made with a single exposure by using semitransparent reflectors to divide the beam that has passed through the lens so as to form three geometrically identical images on three plates or films through three different color filters

one-sided \'=¦==\ *adj* 1 a : having or existing or occurring on one side only : having one side prominent or more developed ⟨a *one-sided* leaf⟩ b : limited to one side : PARTIAL, UNJUST, UNFAIR ⟨a *one-sided* interpretation⟩ 2 : UNILATERAL ⟨a *one-sided* decision⟩ — **one-sid·ed·ly** *adv* — **one-sid·ed·ness** *n* -ES

1**one-step** \'=,=\ *n* 1 : a ballroom dance popular in the early 20th century and marked by quick walking steps backward and forward in 2/4 time 2 : a piece of music for the one-step

2**one-step** \"\ *vi* : to dance the one-step

one-sucker *n* : a tobacco produced in western Kentucky and north central Tennessee and suckered only once or topped only just before cutting and used in the manufacture of chewing tobacco

one-suiter \'=¦süd·ə(r)\ *n* -s : a man's wardrobe case designed to hold one suit and accessories

1**onetime** \'=,=\ *adj* : FORMER, SOMETIME, QUONDAM ⟨a ~ professor of history⟩

2**onetime** \"\ *adv* : FORMERLY ⟨said they ~ knew him very well⟩

one-to-one \¦=tə¦=, -də-\ *adj* 1 : pairing each element of a set uniquely with an element of another set ⟨a *one-to-one* correspondence between the sounds of a language and the symbols used to represent the sounds⟩ 2 : ONE-ONE 1

one-track \'=,=\ *adj* 1 a : that lacks flexibility and nimbleness and can handle only one thing at a time ⟨is an unimaginative person and has a *one-track* mind⟩ b : marked by often narrowly constricted attention to or absorption in just one thing ⟨a *one-track* party member⟩ 2 : that lacks variety or breadth : limited in scope : UNDIVERSIFIED ⟨areas where *one-track* farming has been the rule —A.J.Bruwer⟩

one-two \'=¦=\ *n* 1 : a fencing attack made by simulating a disengagement and followed by delivery of a thrust in the original line if the adversary's parry is drawn 2 *or* **one-two punch** \'=-\ : delivery of two short blows in rapid succession in boxing; *esp* : delivery of a jab with the left hand followed at once by a hard straight blow with the right

one-upmanship *n* : the art or practice of going a friend or competitor one better or keeping one jump ahead of him (as by appearing to have better information, connections, possessions, or experience) ⟨a branch of *one-upmanship* that involves playing one milieu off against another —Edmund Wilson⟩

1**one-way** \'=¦=\ *adj* 1 a (1) : that moves in only one direction ⟨*one-way* traffic⟩ ⟨a *one-way* stream of time —A.J.Toynbee⟩ (2) : that exists on one side only : ONE-SIDED ⟨was pretty much a *one-way* conversation —G.K.Wynne⟩ : UNILATERAL ⟨a *one-way* agreement⟩ b : that allows or provides for or is limited to movement in only one direction ⟨a *one-way* path along which there can be no retreat —S.A.Coblentz⟩ ⟨a *one-way* plane ticket⟩; *esp* : that is limited to vehicles moving in only one direction ⟨a *one-way* street⟩ 2 : that functions in only one of two or more possible ways ⟨a *one-way* radio for receiving but not transmitting broadcast signals⟩

2**one-way** \"\ *or* **one-way disc plow** *n* : a disc plow that has relatively small discs set at a sharp angle in the same direction and that is designed to turn soil only partially

onfall \'=,=\ *n* [*on* + *fall*, n.; prob. trans. of G *anfall*] : ATTACK, ASSAULT ⟨intend to make an ~ —J.H.Wheelwright⟩

onflow \'=,=\ *n* [*on* + *flow*, n. (after the verb phrase *flow on*)] : the action or fact of flowing on : onward flow

onga-onga \¦äŋgə¦äŋgə\ *n* -s [Maori] : a New Zealand shrubby nettle (*Urtica ferox*) with copious stinging hairs

on·ge *or* **on·gi** \'äŋē\ *n, pl* **onge** *or* **onges** *or* **ongi** *or* **ongis** *usu cap* 1 : a people of the Andaman islands in the Bay of Bengal 2 : a member of the Onge people

on-glaze \'=,=\ *adj* [prob. fr. the phrase *on glaze*, fr. 1*on* + *glaze*, n.] : OVERGLAZE

on-glide \'=,=\ *n* [*on* + *glide*, n.] : a glide produced by the movement of the vocal organs to the articulatory position of a speech sound from a position of inactivity or from the articulatory position of an immediately preceding speech sound — compare OFF-GLIDE

1**ongoing** \'=,==\ *n* [*on* + *going*, n. (after *go on*, v.)] 1 **ongoings** *pl* : GOINGS-ON ⟨the ~s in the Orient —*Forbes*⟩ 2 : the action of going on : the action of continued forward movement : PROGRESS, DEVELOPMENT ⟨throughout this entire period of the world's ~ —P.W.Sinks⟩

2**ongoing** \"\ *adj* [2*on* + *going*, adj. (after *go on*, v.)] : that is going on : a : that is actually in process ⟨~ and contemplated research on language —*Amer. Anthrop. Assoc. Bull.*⟩ ⟨~ activities of the world —S.H.Horton⟩ b : that is continuously moving forward : making progress : GROWING, DEVELOPING ⟨the long ~ history of Christian thought —W.L.Sperry⟩ ⟨~ human society exacts a high degree of conformity —Bernard Rosenberg⟩ — **on·go·ing·ness** *n* -ES

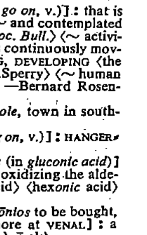
on·gole \'äŋ,gōl, 'äŋ-\ *n, usu cap* [fr. *Ongole*, town in southeast India] : NELLORE

onhanger \'=,==\ *n* [*on* + *hanger* (after *hang on*, v.)] : HANGER-ON

-on·ic \¦änik, -ēnik\ *adj suffix* [ISV, fr. *-onic* (in *gluconic acid*)] : containing carboxyl esp. when formed by oxidizing the aldehyde group of an aldose sugar ⟨*aldonic* acid⟩ ⟨*hexonic* acid⟩ ⟨*lactonic*⟩

onio·ma·nia \,ōnēō'mānēə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *ōnios* to be bought, for sale (fr. *ōnos* price) + LL *mania* — more at VENAL] : a mania for buying things — **onio·ma·ni·ac** \-ē,ak\ *n*

1**on·ion** \'ənyən, *dial* 'iŋə(r)n\ *n* -s *often attrib* [ME *onion, union*, fr. MF *oignon*, fr. L *union-, unio*, perh. fr. *unus* one — more at ONE] 1 a (1) : a widely cultivated orig. Asiatic plant (*Allium cepa*) that has slender hollow tubular leaves and an edible rounded bulb made up of close concentric easily separable layers, that has a notably strong sharp smell and taste, and that is widely used as a vegetable (2) : the bulb of this plant b : any plant of the genus *Allium* including several that are cultivated for their showy heads of flowers 2 *obs* : a rounded knob or similar projection; *esp* : BUNION — **off one's onion** *also* **off one's onions** *chiefly Brit* : FOOLISH, CRAZY ⟨thought he was a trifle *off his onion* —Walter Murdoch⟩



onion 1a(2)

2**onion** \"\ *vt* -ED/-ING/-S : to apply an onion to

onion couch *or* **onion twitch** *n* : TALL OAT GRASS

onion flute *n* : KAZOO

onion fly *n* 1 : a dipterous insect of the family Anthomyiidae whose larva feeds on onion bulbs; *esp* : an orig. European insect (*Hylemya antiqua*) now widely distributed in America 2 : an insect (*Tritoxa flexa*) of the family Otitidae with habits like those of the onion fly — called also *black onion fly*

onion foot *n, pl* **onion foots** : BUN FOOT

oniongrass \'==,=\ *n* : MELIC GRASS

onion maggot *n* : the larva of the onion fly

onion mildew *n* 1 : a downy mildew of the onion 2 : a fungus (*Peronospora destructor*) that causes onion mildew

onion red \'==¦=\ *or* **onionpeel** \'==,=\ *n* : a grayish red that is bluer and deeper than Pompeian red, bluer and darker than bois de rose, and deeper than livid brown

onion set *n* : a small onion bulb planted in the spring to produce an early crop esp. of green onions

onionskin \'==,=\ *n* : a thin strong translucent paper of very light weight

onionskin pink *n* : a light brown that is stronger and slightly redder and darker than alesan, stronger and slightly yellower and darker than blush, lighter, stronger, and slightly redder than French beige, and redder, stronger, and slightly lighter

EXHIBIT I

The American Heritage® Dictionary *of the English Language*

FOURTH EDITION

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om•ni•sex•u•al (ŏm′nē-sĕk′sho͞o-əl) *adj.* Pansexual. ❖ *n.* A pansexual person. **—om′ni•sex′u•al′i•ty** *n.*

om•ni•um-gath•er•um (ŏm′nē-əm-găth′ər-əm) *n.* A miscellaneous collection; a hodgepodge. [Latin *omnium*, genitive pl. of *omnis*, all; see **op-** in Appendix I + *gatherum* (mock-Latinate alteration of GATHER).]

om•ni•vore (ŏm′nə-vôr′, -vōr′) *n.* **1.** An omnivorous person or animal. **2.** One that takes in everything available, as with the mind. [From New Latin *Omnivora*, omnivores, from neuter pl. of Latin *omnivorus*, omnivorous. See OMNIVOROUS.]

om•niv•o•rous (ŏm-nĭv′ər-əs) *adj.* **1.** Eating both animal and vegetable foods. **2.** Taking in everything available, as with the mind: *an omnivorous reader.* [From Latin *omnivorus* : *omni-*, omni- + *-vorus*, -vorous.] **—om•niv′o•rous•ly** *adv.* **—om•niv′o•rous•ness** *n.*

Om•o•lon (ŏm′ə-lôn′) A river, about 965 km (600 mi) long, of northeast Russia flowing northward to the Kolyma River.

onager
Equus hemionus subsp. *onager*

O•mot•ic (ō-mŏt′ĭk) *n.* A branch of the Afro-Asiatic language family, spoken in Ethiopia. [After the *Omo* River in western Ethiopia.]

om•pha•los (ŏm′fə-lŏs′, -ləs) *n., pl.* **-li** (-lī) **1.** The navel. **2.** A central part; a focal point. [Greek. See **nobh-** in Appendix I.]

Omsk (ômsk) A city of south-central Russia at the confluence of the Irtysh and Om rivers. On the Trans-Siberian Railroad, it is a major river port and transportation hub. The city was founded in 1716. Population: 1,163,885.

on (ŏn, ôn) *prep.* **1a.** Used to indicate position above and supported by or in contact with: *The vase is on the table. We rested on our hands and knees.* **b.** Used to indicate contact with or extent over (a surface) regardless of position: *a picture on the wall; a rash on my back.* **c.** Used to indicate location at or along: *the pasture on the south side of the river; a house on the highway.* **d.** Used to indicate proximity: *a town on the border.* **e.** Used to indicate attachment to or suspension from: *beads on a string.* **f.** Used to indicate figurative or abstract position: *on the young side, but experienced; on her third beer; stopped on chapter two.* **2a.** Used to indicate actual motion toward, against, or onto: *jumped on the table; the march on Washington.* **b.** Used to indicate figurative or abstract motion toward, against, or onto: *going on six o'clock; came on the answer by accident.* **3a.** Used to indicate occurrence at a given time: *on July third; every hour on the hour.* **b.** Used to indicate the particular occasion or circumstance: *On entering the room, she saw him.* **4a.** Used to indicate the object affected by actual, perceptible action: *The spotlight fell on the actress. He knocked on the door.* **b.** Used to indicate the object affected by a figurative action: *Have pity on them.* **c.** Used to indicate the object of an action directed, tending, or moving against it: *an attack on the fortress.* **d.** Used to indicate the object of perception or thought: *gazed on the vista; meditated on his actions.* **5.** Used to indicate the agent or agency of a specified action: *cut his foot on the broken glass; talked on the telephone.* **6a.** Used to indicate a medicine or other corrective taken or undertaken routinely: *went on a strict diet.* **b.** Used to indicate a substance that is the cause of an addiction, a habit, or an altered state of consciousness: *high on dope.* **7a.** Used to indicate a source or basis: *"We will reach our judgments not on intentions or on promises but on deeds and on results"* (Margaret Thatcher). **b.** Used to indicate a source of power or energy: *The car runs on methane.* **8a.** Used to indicate the state or process of: *on leave; on fire; on the way.* **b.** Used to indicate the purpose of: *travel on business.* **c.** Used to indicate a means of conveyance: *ride on a train.* **d.** Used to indicate availability by means of: *beer on tap; a physician on call.* **9.** Used to indicate belonging to: *a nurse on the hospital staff.* **10.** Used to indicate addition or repetition: *heaped error on error.* **11a.** Concerning; about: *a book on astronomy.* **b.** Concerning and to the disadvantage of: *We have some evidence on him.* **12.** *Informal* In one's possession; with: *I haven't a cent on me.* **13.** At the expense of; compliments of: *drinks on the house.* ❖ *adv.* **1.** In or into a position or condition of being supported by or in contact with something: *Put the coffee on.* **2.** In or into a position of being attached to or covering something: *Put your clothes on.* **3.** In the direction of something: *He looked on while the ship docked.* **4a.** Toward or at a point lying ahead in space or time; forward: *The play moved on to the next city.* **b.** At or to a more distant point in time or space: *I'll do it later on.* **5.** In a continuous course: *He worked on quietly.* **6a.** In or into performance or operation: *Turn on the radio.* **b.** In progress or action; in a state of activity: *The show must go on.* **7.** In or at the present position or condition: *stay on; hang on.* **8.** In a condition of being scheduled for or decided upon: *There is a party on tonight.* ❖ *adj.* **1.** Being in operation: *The television is on.* **2a.** Engaged in a given function or activity, such as a vocal or dramatic role: *You're on in five minutes!* **b.** Under or behaving as if under observation: *A minister is always on.* **3.** *Informal* Functioning or performing at a high degree of competence or energy: *The goalie is really on.* **4a.** Planned; intended: *We have nothing much on for this weekend.* **b.** Happening; taking place: *The parade is on.* **5.** *Baseball* Having reached base safely; on base: *Two runners are on.* **—*idioms:* be on to** *Slang* To be aware of or have information about: *You'll never deceive us again; we're on to you.* **on and off** Intermittently. **on and on** Without stopping; continuously. [Middle English, from Old English *an, on.* See **an-** in Appendix I.]

Usage Note To indicate motion toward a position, both *on* and *onto* can be used: *The cat jumped on the table. The cat jumped onto the table. Onto* is more specific, however, in indicating that the motion was initiated from an outside point. *He wandered onto the battlefield* means that he began his wandering at some point off the battlefield. *He wandered on the battlefield* may mean that his wandering began on the battlefield. • In constructions where *on* is an adverb attached to a verb, it should not be joined with *to* to form the single word *onto: move on to* (not *onto*) *new subjects; hold on to* (not *onto*) *our gains.* • In their uses to indicate spatial relations, *on* and *upon* are often interchangeable: *It was resting on* (or *upon*) *two supports. We saw a finch light on* (or *upon*) *a bough.* To indicate a relation between two things, however, instead of between an action and an end point, *upon* cannot always be used: *Hand me the book on* (not *upon*) *the table. It was the only town on* (not *upon*) *the main line.* Similarly, *upon* cannot always be used in place of *on* when the relation is not spatial: *He wrote a book on* (not *upon*) *alchemy. She will be here on* (not *upon*) *Tuesday.*

ON *abbr.* **1.** Old Norse **2.** Ontario

–on¹ *suff.* **1a.** Subatomic particle: *baryon.* **b.** Unit; quantum: *photon.* **2.** Basic hereditary unit: *codon.* [From ION.]

–on² *suff.* Inert gas: *radon.* [New Latin, from (ARG)ON.]

–on³ *suff.* A chemical compound that is not a ketone or a compound that contains oxygen in a carbonyl group: *parathion.* [Alteration of –ONE.]

on-a•gain, off-a•gain (ŏn′ə-gĕn′ ôf′ə-gĕn′, ŏf-, ôn′-) *adj. Informal* Existing or continuing sporadically; intermittent or occasional: *an on-again, off-again correspondence.*

on•a•ger (ŏn′ə-jər) *n.* **1.** A fast-running wild ass (*Equus hemionus* subsp. *onager*) of central Asia, having an erect mane and a broad black stripe along its back. **2.** An ancient and medieval stone-propelling siege engine. [Middle English, from Late Latin, from Latin, wild ass, from Greek *onagros* : *onos*, ass + *agrios*, wild; see **agro-** in Appendix I.]

on-air (ŏn′âr′, ôn′-) *adj.* Spoken, occurring, or used during broadcasting: *an on-air gaffe; changed his on-air name.*

o•nan•ism (ō′nə-nĭz′əm) *n.* **1.** Masturbation. **2.** Coitus interruptus. [After *Onan*, son of Judah (Genesis 38:9).] **—o′nan•ist** *n.* **—o′nan•is′tic** *adj.*

O•nas•sis (ō-năs′ĭs, ō-nä′sĭs), **Aristotle** 1906?–1975. Turkish-born Greek financier and shipping magnate who pioneered the use of oil supertankers.

Onassis, Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy See Jacqueline Lee Bouvier **Kennedy.**

O•ña•te (ō-nyä′tĕ), **Juan de** 1550?–1630? Spanish explorer and conquistador. He claimed New Mexico for Spain in 1598 and served as its governor until 1607.

on•board or **on-board** (ŏn-bôrd′, -bōrd′, ôn-) *adj.* Carried or used aboard a vehicle or vessel: *onboard radar systems.* **—on•board′** *adv.*

once (wŭns) *adv.* **1.** One time only: *once a day.* **2.** At one time in the past; formerly. **3.** At any time; ever: *Once known, his face is never forgotten.* **4.** By one degree of relationship: *my first cousin once removed.* ❖ *n.* A single occurrence; one time: *Once will have to do. You can go just this once.* ❖ *conj.* As soon as; if ever; when: *Once he goes, we can clean up.* ❖ *adj.* Having been formerly; former: *the once capital of the nation.* **—*idiom:* at once 1.** All at one time; simultaneously: *Everything happened at once. The view of the skyline is at once awesome, grand, and disappointing.* **2.** Immediately; instantly: *Leave the room at once.* [Middle English *ones*, from *on*, one, from Old English *ān*. See **oi-no-** in Appendix I.]

once-o•ver (wŭns′ō′vər) *n. Informal* A quick but comprehensive survey or performance: *Let's give this memorandum the once-over.*

♦ **oncet** (wŭnst) *adv. Southern & South Midland U.S.* Once. [Variant of ONCE.]

on•cho•cer•ci•a•sis (ŏng′kō-sər-kī′ə-sĭs) *n.* A disease caused by infestation with filarial worms of the genus *Onchocerca*, especially a disease of humans caused by *O. volvulus* and characterized by nodular swellings on the skin and lesions of the eyes. Transmitted by black flies, the disease occurs in tropical regions of Africa and Central America. Also called *river blindness.* [New Latin : *Onchocerca*, genus name (Greek *onkos*, barb + Greek *kerkos*, tail) + –IASIS.]

on•ci•di•um (ŏn-sĭd′ē-əm, ŏng-kĭd′-) *n.* Any of numerous epiphytic tropical American orchids of the genus *Oncidium*, having clusters of showy flowers. [New Latin *Oncidium*, genus name : Greek *onkos*, barb, hook (from the shape of its labellum) + New Latin *-idium*, diminutive suff. (from Greek *-idion*).]

on•co•gene (ŏn′kə-jēn, ŏng′-) *n.* A gene that causes the transformation of normal cells into cancerous tumor cells, especially a viral gene that transforms a host cell into a tumor cell. [Greek *onkos*, mass, tumor; see ONCOLOGY + GENE.]

on•co•gen•e•sis (ŏn′kō-jĕn′ĭ-sĭs, ŏng′-) *n.* The formation and development of tumors. [Greek *onkos*, mass, tumor; see **nek-²** in Appendix I + –GENESIS.]

on•co•gen•ic (ŏn′kō-jĕn′ĭk, ŏng′-) *adj.* Tending to cause or give rise to tumors: *an oncogenic virus.* [Greek *onkos*, mass, tumor; see ONCOLOGY + –GENIC.] **—on′co•ge•nic′i•ty** (-jə-nĭs′ĭ-tē) *n.*

on•col•o•gy (ŏn-kŏl′ə-jē, ŏng-) *n.* The branch of medicine that deals with tumors, including study of their development, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. [Greek *onkos*, mass, tumor; see **nek-²** in Appendix I + –LOGY.] **—on′co•log′i•cal** (-kə-lŏj′ĭ-kəl), **on′co•log′ic** (-lŏj′ĭk) *adj.* **—on•col′o•gist** *n.*

on•com•ing (ŏn′kŭm′ĭng, ôn′-) *adj.* Coming nearer; approaching: *an oncoming storm.* ❖ *n.* An approach; an advance.

on•cor•na•vi•rus (ŏn-kôr′nə-vī′rəs, ŏng-) *n.* Any of a group of viruses that contain single-stranded RNA and produce tumors in birds and mammals. [Greek *onkos*, mass, tumor; see ONCOLOGY + RNA + VIRUS.]

one (wŭn) *adj.* **1.** Being a single entity, unit, object, or living being. **2.** Characterized by unity; undivided: *They spoke with one voice.* **3a.** Of the same kind or quality: *two animals of one species.* **b.** Forming a single entity of two or more components: *three chemicals combining into one solution.* **4.** Being a single member or element of a group, category, or kind: *I'm just one player on the team.* **5.** Being a single thing in contrast with or relation to another or others of its kind: *One day is just like the next.* **6.** Occurring or existing as something indefinite, as in time or position: *He will come one day.* **7.** Occurring or existing as something particular but unspecified, as in time past: *late one evening.* **8.** *Informal* Used as an intensive: *That is one fine dog.* **9.** Being the only individual of a specified or implied kind: *the one person I could marry; the one horse that can win this race.* ❖ *n.* **1.** The cardinal number, represented by the symbol 1, designating the first such unit in a series. **2.** A single person or thing; a unit: *This is the one I like best.* **3.** A one-dollar bill. ❖ *pron.* **1.** An indefinitely specified individual: *She visited one of her cousins.* **2.** An unspecified individual; anyone: *"The older one grows the more one likes indecency"* (Virginia Woolf). **—*idioms:* at one** In accord or unity. **one and all** Everyone. **one by one** Individually in succession. [Middle English *on,* from Old English *ān.* See **oi-no-** in Appendix I.]

Usage Note When constructions headed by *one* appear as the subject of a sentence or relative clause, there may be a question as to whether the verb should be singular or plural. Such a construction is exemplified in the sentence *One of every ten rotors was found defective.* Although the plural *were* is sometimes used in such sentences, an earlier survey found that the singular was preferred by 92 percent of the Usage Panel. • Constructions such as *one of those people who* pose a different problem. Most grammarians would argue that *who* should be followed by a plural verb in these sentences, as in *He is one of those people who just don't take "no" for an answer.* Their thinking is that the relative pronoun *who* refers to the plural noun *people,* not to *one.* They would extend the rule to constructions with inanimate nouns, as in *The sports car turned out to be one of the most successful products that were ever manufactured in this country.* However, constructions of this sort are often used with a singular verb even by the best writers. In an earlier survey, 42 percent of the Usage Panel accepted the use of the singular verb in such constructions. Note also that when the phrase containing *one* is introduced by the definite article, the verb in the relative clause must be singular: *He is the only one of the students who has* (not *have*) *already taken Latin.* • Constructions using *one or more* or *one or two* always take a plural verb: *One or more cars were parked in front of the house each day this week. One or two students from our department have won prizes.* Note that when followed by a fraction, *one* ordinarily takes a plural verb: *One and a half years have passed since I last saw her.* The fraction rule has an exception in that amounts are sometimes treated as singular entities: *One and a half cups is enough sugar.* Note also that the plural rule does not apply to these one-plus-a-fraction constructions that are introduced by the indefinite article. These are always singular: *A year and a half has passed since I last saw her.* See Usage Note at **he¹**.

Word History Why do we pronounce *one* (wŭn) and *once* (wŭns) while other words derived from *one,* like *only, alone,* and *atone,* are pronounced with a long *o*? Over time, stressed vowels commonly become diphthongs, as when Latin *bona* became *buona* in Italian and *buena* in Spanish. A similar diphthongization of *one* and *once* began in the late Middle Ages in the west of England and in Wales and is first recorded around 1400. The vowel sound underwent a series of changes, such that the word's pronunciation went from (ōn) to (ōōon), with two syllables, to (wōn) to (wŏŏn) to (wōōn) and finally to (wŭn). In southwest England, this diphthongization happened to other words beginning with the long *o* sound, such as *oats,* pronounced there now as (wŭts). Only in *one* and *once* did this diphthongal pronunciation gain widespread usage.

-one *suff.* **1.** A ketone: *acetone.* **2.** A chemical compound containing oxygen, especially in a carbonyl group: *lactone.* [Probably from Greek *-ōnē,* feminine patronymic suff.]

one another *pron.* Used to indicate a reciprocal relationship or reciprocal actions among the members of the set referred to by the antecedent, often with the implication that the actions are temporally ordered: *The students help one another. The waiters followed one another into the room.* See Usage Note at **each other**.

one-armed bandit (wŭn′ärmd′) *n.* A slot machine for gambling operated by pulling a lever on the side.

one-base hit (wŭn′bās′) *n.* *Baseball* A base hit by which a batter can reach first base safely.

one-di•men•sion•al (wŭn′dĭ-mĕn′shə-nəl, -dī-) *adj.* **1.** Having or existing in one dimension only. **2.** Lacking depth; superficial.

O•ne•ga (ō-nē′gə, ə-nyĕ′-), **Lake** A lake of northwest Russia northeast of St. Petersburg between Lake Ladoga and the White Sea. It remains frozen from November to May.

Onega Bay An arm of the White Sea in northwest Russia. It receives the **Onega River,** about 418 km (260 mi) long.

one-hand•ed (wŭn′hăn′dĭd) *adj.* **1.** Having or making use of only one hand. **2.** Calling for or brought about by the use of only one hand. **—one′-hand′ed** *adv.*

one-horse (wŭn′hôrs′) *adj.* **1.** Drawn by or using only one horse: *a one-horse carriage.* **2.** Very small or insignificant: *a one-horse town.*

O•nei•da¹ (ō-nī′də) *n., pl.* **Oneida** or **-das** **1a.** A Native American people formerly inhabiting central New York south of Oneida Lake, with present-day populations in Wisconsin, New York, and Ontario. The Oneida are one of the original members of the Iroquois confederacy. **b.** A member of this people. **2.** The Iroquoian language of the Oneida. [Oneida *onę·yóte?,* erected stone, a village name.]

O•nei•da² (ō-nī′də) A city of central New York east-northeast of Syracuse. The Oneida Community, a Utopian society established in 1848 by John Humphrey Noyes, was nearby. It prospered through its manufacture of silverware and was reorganized in 1881 as a joint stock company. Population: 10,850.

Oneida Lake A lake of central New York northeast of Syracuse. It is part of the New York State Barge Canal system.

O'Neill (ō-nēl′), **Eugene Gladstone** 1888–1953. American playwright. Among his works are *Mourning Becomes Electra* (1931) and *Long Day's Journey into Night* (produced 1956), for which he was awarded his fourth Pulitzer Prize. He won the 1936 Nobel Prize for literature.

O'Neill, Thomas Philip, Jr. Known as "Tip." 1912–1994. American politician who served as a U.S. representative from Massachusetts (1952–1986) and was speaker from 1977 to 1986.

o•nei•ric (ō-nī′rĭk) *adj.* Of, relating to, or suggestive of dreams. [Greek *oneiros,* dream + -IC.]

o•nei•ro•man•cy (ō-nī′rə-măn′sē) *n.* The practice of predicting the future through interpretation of dreams. [Greek *oneiros,* dream + -MANCY.] **—o•nei′ro•man′cer** *n.*

one-lin•er (wŭn′lī′nər) *n.* A short joke or witticism, usually expressed in a single sentence.

one-man (wŭn′măn′) *adj.* **1.** Consisting of, featuring, or controlled by one man: *a one-man band; a one-man show at the art gallery.* **2.** Designed for or restricted to one person: *a one-man tent.* **3.** Emotionally attached to or romantically involved with one man only.

one•ness (wŭn′nĭs) *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being one; singleness or wholeness. **2.** Singularity; uniqueness. **3.** A state or condition of perfect harmony or accord: *"He intuited global truths. He thrilled at his oneness with humanity"* (Sally Jacobs). **4.** Sameness of character: *the disagreeable oneness of roadside landscapes.* **5.** Unison; agreement: *oneness of mind and purpose.*

one-night stand (wŭn′nīt′) *n.* **1a.** A performance by a traveling musical or dramatic performer or group in one place on one night only. **b.** The place at which such a performance is given. **2.** *Slang* A sexual encounter that is limited to only one occasion.

one-note (wŭn′nōt′) *adj.* Unvarying, as in quality or character; monotonous: *"a one-note, rude, sulky heroine"* (Janet Maslin).

one-off (wŭn′ôf′, -ŏf′) *Chiefly British adj.* Happening, done, or made only once. ❖ *n.* Something that is not repeated or reproduced.

one-on-one (wŭn′ŏn-wŭn′, -ôn-) *adj.* **1.** Consisting of or being direct communication or exchange between two people: *one-on-one instruction.* **2.** *Sports* Playing directly or exclusively against a single opponent. **—one′-on-one′** *adv.*

one-per•son (wŭn′pûr′sən) *adj.* **1.** Consisting of a single person. **2.** Designed for or restricted to one person.

one-piece (wŭn′pēs′) *adj.* Consisting of or fashioned in a single piece or part: *a one-piece wetsuit; a one-piece pool cue.* ❖ *n.* A one-piece garment, such as a swimsuit.

on•er•ous (ŏn′ər-əs, ō′nər-) *adj.* **1.** Troublesome or oppressive; burdensome. See synonyms at **burdensome**. **2.** *Law* Entailing obligations that exceed advantages. [Middle English, from Old French *onereus,* from Latin *onerōsus,* from *onus, oner-,* burden.] **—on′er•ous•ly** *adv.* **—on′er•ous•ness** *n.*

one•self (wŭn-sĕlf′) also **one's self** (wŭn sĕlf′, wŭnz sĕlf′) *pron.* **1.** One's own self: **a.** Used reflexively as the direct or indirect object of a verb or the object of a preposition: *One can congratulate oneself on one's victories.* **b.** Used in an absolute construction: *When in charge oneself, one may rearrange the committees as one pleases.* **2.** One's normal or healthy condition or state.

one-shot (wŭn′shŏt′) *adj.* *Informal* **1.** Becoming effective after only one attempt: *looked for a one-shot solution to the problem.* **2.** Being the only one and unlikely to be repeated: *The funding was a one-shot deal.*

one-sid•ed (wŭn′sī′dĭd) *adj.* **1.** Favoring one side or group; partial or biased: *a one-sided view.* **2.** Characterized by the domination of one competitor over another: *a one-sided basketball game.* **3.** Larger or more developed on one side: *a one-sided pattern.* **4.** Existing or occurring on one side only. **—one′-sid′ed•ly** *adv.* **—one′-sid′ed•ness** *n.*

one-size-fits-all (wŭn′sīz-fĭts-ôl′) *adj.* **1.** Relating to or being a garment or covering designed to accommodate a wide range of sizes. **2.** *Informal* Appealing or answering to a wide range of tastes or needs: *a one-size-fits-all candidate.*

one-step (wŭn′stĕp′) *n.* **1.** A ballroom dance consisting of a series of unbroken rapid steps in 2/4 time. **2.** A piece of music for this dance. ❖ *intr.v.* **-stepped, -step•ping, -steps** To perform this dance.

one-stop (wŭn′stŏp′) *adj.* Relating to or providing a comprehensive selection of goods or services at a single location: *one-stop shopping; a one-stop health-care center.*

one-time (wŭn′tīm′) *adj.* **1.** or **one•time** (wŭn′tīm′) **a.** Occurring or undertaken only once: *a one-time winner in 1995.* **b.** Having been in the past; former: *asked his one-time classmates for help.* **2.** *Sports* Relating to or being a shot made from a pass that is not stopped prior to shooting. ❖ *tr.v.* **-timed, -tim•ing, -times** *Sports* To shoot (a ball or puck) directly from a pass. **—one′-tim′er** *n.*

one-to-one (wŭn′tə-wŭn′) *adj.* **1.** Allowing the pairing of each member of a class uniquely with a member of another class. **2.** *Mathematics* Relating to or being a correspondence that assigns to different members of one set different members of another set.

one-track (wŭn′trăk′) *adj.* Obsessively limited to a single idea or purpose: *a one-track mind.*

one-two (wŭn′tōō′) *n.* A one-two punch.

one-two punch *n.* **1.** A combination of two blows delivered in rapid succession in boxing, especially a left lead followed by a right cross. **2.** *Informal* An especially forceful or effective combination or sequence of two things.

one-up (wŭn′ŭp′) *tr.v.* **-upped, -up•ping, -ups** *Informal* To keep one step ahead of (a competitor or opponent, for example).

ă pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
âr care	ŏŏ took
ä father	ōō boot
ĕ pet	ŭ cut
ē be	ûr urge
ĭ pit	th thin
ī pie	*th* this
îr pier	hw which
ŏ pot	zh vision
ō toe	ə about, item
ô paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: ′ (primary); ′ (secondary), as in dictionary (dĭk′shə-nĕr′ē)

EXHIBIT J

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sō\ *n, pl* **-sos** [Sp, fr. *oloroso* fragrant, fr. *olor* to smell — more at ODOR] (1876) : a dry full-

-,ad, ō-\ *n, often cap* [ME, fr. MF *Olympiade*, fr. *as*, fr. Gk, fr. *Olympia*, site of ancient Olympic e of the 4-year intervals between Olympic Games :koned in ancient Greece **2 :** a quadrennial cele- Olympic Games

adj (15c) **1 :** of or relating to Mount Olympus :ing or characteristic of an Olympian; *esp* : LOFTY b simplicity and ~ arrogance —Richard Pollak) **1 :** of or relating to the ancient Greek region of ing to, or constituting the Olympic Games a participant in Olympic Games

1 : one of the ancient Greek deities dwelling on of lofty detachment or superior attainments ɔl (1593) : OLYMPIC GAMES 1

ˈlim-pē-ə-, ō-\ *n* [*Olympia*, Washington] (1908) ive oyster (*Ostrea lurida*) of the Puget Sound area No. America — called also *Olympia*

ō-\ *adj* (1590) **1 :** ¹OLYMPIAN **2 :** of or relating

l (ca. 1610) **1 :** an ancient Panhellenic festival r and made up of contests of sports, music, and tor's prize a crown of wild olive **2 :** a modified Olympic Games consisting of international ath- held at separate winter and summer gatherings at :alled also *Olympics*

ō-\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Olympos*] (1580) : a mountain in : mythology is the abode of the gods

8) : a mantra consisting of the sound \ˈōm\ and of ultimate reality

s *or* **-omata** [L *omat-, -oma*, fr. Gk *-ōmat-, -ōma*, :ausative verbs in *-oun*) + *-mat-, -ma*, suffix de- at -MENT] : tumor ⟨aden*oma*⟩ ⟨fibr*oma*⟩

ıä\ *n, pl* **Omaha** *or* **Omahas** (1804) : a member : people of northeastern Nebraska

n, pl **oma·sa** \-sə\ [NL, fr. L, tripe of a bullock] :hamber of the ruminant stomach that is situated and the abomasum — compare RUMEN

brē, ˈəm-, -,brā\ *n* [F or Sp; F *hombre*, fr. Sp, lit., .RE] (ca. 1661) : an old three-handed card game in the 17th and 18th centuries

[F, pp. of *ombrer* to shade, fr. It *ombrare*, fr. *nbra* — more at UMBRAGE] (ca. 1896) : having hade into each other — used esp. of fabrics in uated from light to dark — **ombré** *n*

ıdz-mən, ˈōm-, -bədz-, -,man; äm-ˈbüdz-, ōm-\ *n*, . lit., representative, fr. ON *umbothsmathr*, fr. - *mathr* man] (1959) **1 :** a government official / Zealand) appointed to receive and investigate ndividuals against abuses or capricious acts of ıe that investigates reported complaints (as from .), reports findings, and helps to achieve equita- **buds·man·ship** \-,ship\ *n*

ı, fr. L, -oma] : mass ⟨phyll*ome*⟩

-, -ˈme-\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. Gk *ō mega*, lit., large and last letter of the Greek alphabet — see AL- .ENDING **3 a :** a negatively charged elementary ss 3270 times the mass of an electron — called : a very short-lived unstable meson with mass an electron — called also *omega meson*

(1980) : being or composed of polyunsaturated he final double bond in the hydrocarbon chain fourth carbon atoms from one end of the mole- d esp. in fish, fish oils, vegetable oils, and green

t \ˈäm-lət, ˈä-mə-\ *n* [F *omelette*, alter. of MF ade, modif. of L *lamella*, dim. of *lamina* thin .ten eggs cooked without stirring until set and

nin-, omen] (1582) : an occurrence or phenome- l a future event : AUGURY

ı\ *n, pl* **-ta** \-tə\ *or* **-tums** [L; perh. akin to L *ere* to take off — more at EXUVIAE] (1547) : a ınecting or supporting abdominal structures (as ıld of peritoneum free at one end — **omen·tal**

ōmer] (ca. 1608) **1 :** an ancient Hebrew unit of $^1/_{10}$ ephah **2 a** *often cap* : the sheaf of barley Jewish Temple worship on the second day of ı 7-week liturgical period of expectancy between assover and Shabuoth

, ˈō-, *Brit* ō-ˈmī-(,)krän\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. Gk *o* 5c) : the 15th letter of the Greek alphabet — see

adj (1587) : being or exhibiting an omen : POR- ng or foreshowing evil : INAUSPICIOUS — **om·i- ous·ness** *n*

NTOUS, FATEFUL mean having a menacing or MINOUS implies having a menacing, alarming ng evil or disaster ⟨*ominous* rumblings from a ı⟩. PORTENTOUS suggests being frighteningly big v seldom definitely connotes forwarning of ca- *portentous* stillness⟩. FATEFUL suggests being of e importance ⟨the *fateful* conference that led to

ıl\ *adj* (1816) : that may be omitted

ə-\ *n* [ME *omissioun*, fr. LL *omission-, omissio*, **1 a :** something neglected or left undone **b** lect of duty **2 :** the act of omitting : the state

t·ted; omit·ting [ME *omitten*, fr. L *omittere*, fr. ı let go, send — more at OB-] (15c) **1 :** to leave

out or leave unmentioned **2 :** to fail to perform or make use of : FOR-BEAR **3** *obs* : DISREGARD **4** *obs* : GIVE UP

om·ma·tid·i·um \,ä-mə-ˈti-dē-əm\ *n, pl* **-tid·ia** \-dē-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *ommat-, omma* eye; akin to Gk *ōps* eye — more at EYE] (1884) : one of the elements corresponding to a small simple eye that make up the compound eye of an arthropod — **om·ma·tid·i·al** \-dē-əl\ *adj*

omni- *comb form* [L, fr. *omnis*] : all : universally ⟨*omni*directional⟩

¹**om·ni·bus** \ˈäm-ni-(,)bəs\ *n* [F, fr. L, for all, dat. pl. of *omnis*] (1829) **1 :** a usu. automotive public vehicle designed to carry a large number of passengers : BUS **2 :** a book containing reprints of a number of works

²**omnibus** *adj* (1842) **1 :** of, relating to, or providing for many things at once **2 :** containing or including many items

om·ni·com·pe·tent \,äm-ni-ˈkäm-pə-tənt\ *adj* (1827) : able to handle any situation; *esp* : having the authority or legal capacity to act in all matters — **om·ni·com·pe·tence** \-tən(t)s\ *n*

om·ni·di·rec·tion·al \,äm-ni-də-ˈrek-shnəl, -,nī-, -(,)dī-, -shə-nᵊl\ *adj* (1927) : being in or involving all directions; *esp* : receiving or sending radio waves equally well in all directions ⟨~ antenna⟩

om·ni·far·i·ous \,äm-nə-ˈfar-ē-əs, -ˈfer-\ *adj* [LL *omnifarius*, fr. L *omni-* + *-farius* (as in *multifarius* diverse) — more at MULTIFARIOUS] (1653) : of all varieties, forms, or kinds

om·nif·i·cent \äm-ˈni-fə-sənt\ *adj* [L *omni-* + E *-ficent* (as in *magnificent*)] (1677) : unlimited in creative power

om·nip·o·tence \äm-ˈni-pə-tən(t)s\ *n* (15c) **1 :** the quality or state of being omnipotent **2 :** an agency or force of unlimited power

¹**om·nip·o·tent** \-tənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *omnipotent-, omnipotens*, fr. *omni-* + *potent-, potens* potent] (14c) **1** *often cap* : ALMIGHTY 1 **2 :** having virtually unlimited authority or influence **3** *obs* : ARRANT — **om·nip·o·tent·ly** *adv*

²**omnipotent** *n* (1600) **1 :** one who is omnipotent **2** *cap* : GOD 1

om·ni·pres·ence \,äm-ni-ˈpre-zᵊn(t)s\ *n* (1601) : the quality or state of being omnipresent : UBIQUITY

om·ni·pres·ent \-zᵊnt\ *adj* (1609) : present in all places at all times

om·ni·range \ˈäm-ni-,rānj\ *n* (1946) : a system of radio navigation in which any bearing relative to a special radio transmitter on the ground may be chosen and flown by an airplane pilot — called also *omnidirectional range*

om·ni·science \äm-ˈni-shən(t)s\ *n* [ML *omniscientia*, fr. L *omni-* + *scientia* knowledge — more at SCIENCE] (1612) : the quality or state of being omniscient

om·ni·scient \-shənt\ *adj* [NL *omniscient-, omnisciens*, back-formation fr. ML *omniscientia*] (1604) **1 :** having infinite awareness, understanding, and insight **2 :** possessed of universal or complete knowledge — **om·ni·scient·ly** *adv*

om·ni·um–gath·er·um \,äm-nē-əm-ˈga-t͟hə-rəm\ *n, pl* **omnium–gatherums** [L *omnium* (gen. pl. of *omnis*) + E *gather* + L *-um*, noun ending] (1530) : a miscellaneous collection (as of things or persons)

om·ni·vore \ˈäm-ni-,vōr, -,vȯr\ *n* [NL *omnivora*, neut. pl. of *omnivorus*, fr. L] (1890) : one that is omnivorous

om·niv·o·rous \äm-ˈniv-rəs, -ˈni-və-\ *adj* [L *omnivorus*, fr. *omni-* + *-vorus* -vorous] (ca. 1656) **1 :** feeding on both animal and vegetable substances **2 :** avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consuming — **om·niv·o·rous·ly** *adv*

om·pha·los \ˈäm(p)-fə-,läs, -ləs\ *n* [Gk, navel — more at NAVEL] (1855) : a central point : HUB 2, FOCAL POINT

om·pha·lo·skep·sis \,äm(p)-fə-lō-ˈskep-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *omphalos* + *skepsis* examination — more at SPY] (1925) : contemplation of one's navel as an aid to meditation; *also* : INERTIA 2

¹**on** \ˈȯn, ˈän\ *prep* [ME *an, on*, prep. & adv., fr. OE; akin to OHG *ana* on, Gk *ana* up, on] (bef. 12c) **1 a —** used as a function word to indicate position in contact with and supported by the top surface of ⟨the book is lying ~ the table⟩ **b —** used as a function word to indicate position in or in contact with an outer surface ⟨the fly landed ~ the ceiling⟩ ⟨I have a cut ~ my finger⟩ ⟨paint ~ the wall⟩ **c —** used as a function word to indicate position in close proximity with ⟨a village ~ the sea⟩ ⟨stay ~ your opponent⟩ **d —** used as a function word to indicate direction or location with respect to something ⟨~ the south⟩ ⟨the garden is ~ the side of the house⟩ **2 a —** used as a function word to indicate a source of attachment or support ⟨~ a string⟩ ⟨stand ~ one foot⟩ ⟨hang it ~ a nail⟩ **b —** used as a function word to indicate a source of dependence ⟨you can rely ~ me⟩ ⟨feeds ~ insects⟩ ⟨lives ~ a pension⟩ **c —** used as a function word to indicate means of conveyance ⟨~ the bus⟩ or presence within the confines or in possession of ⟨had a knife ~ him⟩ **3 —** used as a function word to indicate a time frame during which something takes place ⟨a parade ~ Sunday⟩ or an instant, action, or occurrence when something begins or is done ⟨~ cue⟩ ⟨~ arriving home, I found your letter⟩ ⟨news ~ the hour⟩ ⟨cash ~ delivery⟩ **4** *archaic* : OF **5 a —** used as a function word to indicate manner of doing something; often used with *the* ⟨~ the sly⟩ ⟨keep everything ~ the up-and-up⟩ **b —** used as a function word to indicate means or agency ⟨cut myself ~ a knife⟩ ⟨talk ~ the telephone⟩ **c —** used as a function word to indicate a medium of expression; used orig. to refer to physical position ⟨best show ~ television⟩ **6 a (1) —** used as a function word to indicate active involvement in a condition or status ⟨~ fire⟩ ⟨~ the increase⟩ ⟨~ the lookout⟩ **(2) :** regularly using or showing the effects of using ⟨~ drugs⟩ **b —** used as a function word to indicate involvement with the activity, work, or function of ⟨~ tour⟩ ⟨~ the jury⟩ ⟨~ duty⟩ **c —** used as a function word to indicate position or status in proper relationship with a standard or objective ⟨~ schedule⟩ **7 a —** used as a function word to indicate reason, ground, or basis (as for an action, opinion, or computation) ⟨I have it ~ good authority⟩ ⟨~ one condition⟩ ⟨the interest will be 10 cents ~ the dollar⟩ **b —** used as a function word to indicate the cause or source ⟨profited ~ the sale of stock⟩ **c —** used as a function word to indicate the focus of obligation or responsibility ⟨drinks are ~ the house⟩ ⟨put the blame ~ my actions⟩ **8 a —** used as a function word to indicate the object of collision, opposition, or hostile action ⟨bumped my head ~ a limb⟩ ⟨an attack ~ religion⟩ ⟨pulled a gun ~ me⟩ **b —** used as a function word to indicate the object with respect to some disadvantage, handicap, or detriment ⟨has three inches in height ~ me⟩ ⟨a 3-game lead ~ the second-place team⟩ ⟨the joke's ~ me⟩ **9 a —** used as a function word to indicate destination or the focus of some action, movement, or directed effort ⟨crept up ~ him⟩ ⟨feast your eyes ~ this⟩ ⟨working ~ my skiing⟩ ⟨made a payment ~ the loan⟩ **b —** used as a function word to indicate the focus of feelings, determination, or will ⟨have pity ~ me⟩ ⟨keen ~ sports⟩ ⟨a curse ~ you⟩ **c —** used as a function word to indicate the object with respect to some misfortune or disadvantageous event ⟨the crops died ~ them⟩ **d —** used as a function word to indicate the subject of study, discussion, or consideration ⟨a book ~ insects⟩ ⟨reflect ~ that a moment⟩ ⟨agree ~ price⟩ **10 —** used as a function word to indicate reduplication or succession in a series ⟨loss ~ loss⟩

²**on** *adv* (bef. 12c) **1 a :** in or into a position of contact with an upper surface esp. so as to be positioned for use or operation ⟨put the plates ~⟩ **b :** in or into a position of being attached to or covering a surface; *esp* : in or into the condition of being worn ⟨put his new shoes ~⟩ **2 a :** forward or at a more advanced point in space or time ⟨went ~ home⟩ ⟨later ~⟩ **b :** in continuance or succession ⟨rambled ~⟩ ⟨and so ~⟩ **3 :** into operation or a position permitting operation ⟨switched the light ~⟩

³**on** *adj* (ca. 1541) **1 :** engaged in an activity or function (as a dramatic role) **2 a (1) :** being in operation ⟨the radio is ~⟩ **(2) :** placed so as to permit operation ⟨the switch is ~⟩ **b :** taking place ⟨the game is ~⟩ **3 :** aware of something — usu. used with *to* ⟨my boss was ~ to me⟩ **4 :** INTENDED, PLANNED ⟨has nothing ~ for tonight⟩ **5** *Brit* : talking or harping incessantly — used with *about* **6** *chiefly Brit* : regarded as possible or feasible — usu. used in negative constructions **7 a :** engaged in or as if in a performance ⟨the comedian was always ~⟩ **b :** being at a high level of performance

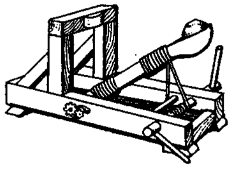
¹**-on** *n suffix* [ISV, alter. of *-one*] : chemical compound not a ketone or other oxo compound ⟨parathi*on*⟩

²**-on** *n suffix* [fr. *-on* (in *ion*)] **1 :** subatomic particle ⟨nucle*on*⟩ **2 a :** unit : quantum ⟨phot*on*⟩ ⟨magnet*on*⟩ **b :** basic hereditary component ⟨cistr*on*⟩ ⟨oper*on*⟩

³**-on** *n suffix* [NL, fr. *-on* (in *argon*)] : noble gas ⟨rad*on*⟩

on–again, off–again *adj* (1948) : existing briefly and then disappearing in an intermittent unpredictable way ⟨*on-again, off-again* fads⟩

on·a·ger \ˈä-ni-jər\ *n* [ME, wild ass, fr. L, fr. Gk *onagros*, fr. *onos* ass + *agros* field — more at ACRE] (14c) **1 :** an Asian wild ass (*Equus hemionus onager* syn. *E. onager*) that usu. has a broad dorsal stripe and is related to the kiang **2** [LL, fr. L] : a heavy catapult used in ancient and medieval times



onager 2

on and off *adv* (1855) : OFF AND ON — **on–and–off** *adj*

onan·ism \ˈō-nə-,ni-zəm\ *n* [prob. fr. NL *onanismus*, fr. *Onan*, son of Judah (Gen 38:9)] (ca. 1741) **1 :** MASTURBATION **2 :** COITUS INTERRUPTUS **3 :** SELF-GRATIFICATION — **onan·is·tic** \,ō-nə-ˈnis-tik\ *adj*

on·board \ˈȯn-ˈbōrd, ˈän-, -ˈbȯrd\ *adj* (1960) : carried within or occurring aboard a vehicle (as a satellite or spacecraft) ⟨an ~ computer⟩

¹**once** \ˈwən(t)s\ *adv* [ME *ones*, fr. gen. of *on* one] (12c) **1 :** one time and no more **2 :** at any one time : under any circumstances : EVER **3 :** at some indefinite time in the past : FORMERLY **4 :** by one degree of relationship — **once and for all 1 :** with finality : DEFINITIVELY **2 :** for the last time

²**once** *n* (13c) : one single time : one time at least — **at once 1 :** at the same time : SIMULTANEOUSLY **2 :** IMMEDIATELY **3 :** ²BOTH

³**once** *adj* (1691) : that once was : FORMER

⁴**once** *conj* (1761) : at the moment when : AS SOON AS

once–over \,wən(t)s-ˈō-vər, ˈwən(t)s-,\ *n* (1914) : a swift examination or survey; *esp* : a swift comprehensive appraising glance

once that *conj* (1874) : ONCE

on·cho·cer·ci·a·sis \,äŋ-kō-,sər-ˈkī-ə-səs\ *n, pl* **-a·ses** \-,sēz\ [NL, fr. *Onchocerca*, genus of worms] (1911) : infestation with or disease caused by filarial worms (genus *Onchocerca*); *esp* : a human disease caused by a worm (*O. volvulus*) that is native to Africa but now present in parts of tropical America and is transmitted by several blackflies

on·cid·i·um \än-ˈsi-dē-əm, äŋ-ˈki-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *onkos* barbed hook — more at ANGLE] (ca. 1868) : any of a genus (*Oncidium*) of showy tropical American chiefly epiphytic orchids

onco- *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *onkos* bulk, mass; akin to Gk *enenkein* to carry — more at ENOUGH] : tumor ⟨*onco*logy⟩

on·co·gene \ˈäŋ-kō-,jēn\ *n* (1969) : a gene having the potential to cause a normal cell to become cancerous

on·co·gen·e·sis \,äŋ-kō-ˈje-nə-səs\ *n* [NL] (ca. 1932) : the induction or formation of tumors

on·co·gen·ic \-ˈje-nik\ *adj* (1936) **1 :** relating to tumor formation **2 :** tending to cause tumors

on·co·ge·nic·i·ty \-jə-ˈni-sə-tē\ *n* (1944) : the capacity to induce or form tumors

on·col·o·gy \än-ˈkä-lə-jē, äŋ-\ *n* (ca. 1857) : the study of tumors — **on·co·log·i·cal** \,äŋ-kə-ˈlä-ji-kəl\ *also* **on·co·log·ic** \-jik\ *adj* — **on·col·o·gist** \än-ˈkä-lə-jist, äŋ-\ *n*

on·com·ing \ˈȯn-,kə-miŋ, ˈän-\ *adj* (1844) **1 a :** coming nearer in time or space ⟨the ~ year⟩ ⟨an ~ car⟩ **b :** FUTURE ⟨looked forward to his ~ visit⟩ **2 :** EMERGENT, RISING ⟨the ~ generation⟩

on·cor·na·vi·rus \,äŋ-,kȯr-nə-ˈvī-rəs\ *n* [*onco-* + *RNA* + *virus*] (1970) : any of a group of RNA-containing viruses that produce tumors

¹**one** \ˈwən\ *adj* [ME *on, an*, fr. OE *ān*; akin to OHG *ein* one, L *unus* (OL *oinos*), Skt *eka*] (bef. 12c) **1 :** being a single unit or thing ⟨~ day at a time⟩ **2 a :** being one in particular ⟨early ~ morning⟩ **b :** being preeminently what is indicated ⟨~ fine person⟩ **3 a :** being the same in kind or quality ⟨both of ~ species⟩ **b (1) :** constituting a unified entity of two or more components ⟨the combined elements form ~ substance⟩ **(2) :** being in agreement or union ⟨am ~ with you on this⟩ **4 a :** SOME 1 ⟨will see you again ~ day⟩ **b :** being a certain individual

specified by name ⟨~ John Doe made a speech⟩ **5 :** ONLY 2 ⟨the ~ person she wanted to marry⟩

[2]**one** *n* (bef. 12c) **1** — see NUMBER table **2 :** the number denoting unity **3 a :** the first in a set or series — often used with an attributive noun ⟨day ~⟩ **b :** an article of clothing of a size designated *one* ⟨wears a ~⟩ **4 :** a single person or thing ⟨has the ~ but needs the other⟩ **5 :** a one-dollar bill — **at one :** at harmony : in a state of agreement — **for one :** as one example ⟨I *for one* disagree⟩

[3]**one** *pron* (13c) **1 :** a certain indefinitely indicated person or thing ⟨saw ~ of his friends⟩ **2 a :** an individual of a vaguely indicated group : anyone at all ⟨~ never knows⟩ **b** — used as a third person substitute for a first person pronoun ⟨I'd like to read more but ~ doesn't have the time⟩ **3 :** a single instance of a specified action ⟨felt like belting him ~ —John Casey⟩

usage Sense 2a is usu. a sign of a formal style. A formal style excludes the participation of the reader or hearer; thus *one* is used where a less formal style might address the reader directly ⟨for the consequences of such choices, *one* has only oneself to thank —Walker Gibson⟩. This generic *one* has never been common in informal use in either British or American English, and people who start sentences with *one* often shift to another pronoun more natural to casual discourse ⟨when *one* is learning the river, he is not allowed to do or think about anything else —Mark Twain⟩. Use of *one* to replace a first-person pronoun—sense 2b—has occas. been criticized. It is more common in British English than in American ⟨I'm watching this pretty carefully and I hope that the issue will come up in the Lords and *one* may be able to speak about it —Donald Coggan, Archbishop of Canterbury⟩.

-one *n suffix* [ISV, alter. of *-ene*] **:** ketone or related or analogous compound or class of compounds ⟨lact*one*⟩ ⟨quin*one*⟩

one another *pron* (1526) **:** EACH OTHER ***usage*** see EACH OTHER

one–armed bandit \'wən-'ärm(d)-\ *also* **one–arm bandit** *n* (1934) **:** SLOT MACHINE 2

one–bag·ger \-'ba-gər\ *n* (1952) **:** SINGLE 2

one–di·men·sion·al *adj* (1883) **1 :** having one dimension **2 :** lacking depth : SUPERFICIAL ⟨~ characters⟩ — **one–di·men·sion·al·i·ty** *n*

one·fold \'wən-,fōld, -'fōld\ *adj* (bef. 12c) **:** constituting a single undivided whole

one–hand·ed \-'han-dəd\ *adj* (15c) **1 :** having or using only one hand ⟨could beat him up ~⟩ **2 a :** designed for or requiring the use of only one hand **b :** effected by the use of only one hand

one–horse \-'hȯrs\ *adj* (1750) **1 :** drawn or operated by one horse **2 :** SMALL, SMALL-TIME ⟨a ~ town⟩

Onei·da \ō-'nī-də\ *n, pl* **Oneida** *or* **Oneidas** [Oneida *onęyóteˀ*, lit., standing rock] (1666) **1 :** a member of an American Indian people orig. of New York **2 :** the Iroquoian language of the Oneida people

onei·ric \ō-'nī-rik\ *adj* [Gk *oneiros* dream; akin to Arm *anurj* dream] (1859) **:** of or relating to dreams : DREAMY — **onei·ri·cal·ly** \-ri-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

onei·ro·man·cy \ō-'nī-rə-,man(t)-sē\ *n* [Gk *oneiros* + E *-mancy*] (1652) **:** divination by means of dreams

one–line octave *n* (1931) **:** the musical octave that begins on middle C — see PITCH illustration

one–lin·er \,wən-'lī-nər\ *n* (1967) **:** a very succinct joke or witticism

one–man *adj* (1842) **:** of or relating to just one individual: as **a :** consisting of only one individual ⟨a ~ committee⟩ **b** (1) **:** done, presented, or produced by only one individual ⟨a ~ stage play⟩ (2) **:** featuring the work of a single artist (as a painter) ⟨a ~ show of oils⟩ **c :** designed for or limited to one individual

one·ness \'wən-nəs\ *n* (1594) **:** the quality or state or fact of being one: as **a :** SINGLENESS **b :** INTEGRITY, WHOLENESS **c :** HARMONY **d :** SAMENESS, IDENTITY **e :** UNITY, UNION

one–night·er \,wən-'nī-tər\ *n* (ca. 1937) **:** ONE-NIGHT STAND

one–night stand *n* (1880) **1 :** a performance (as of a play or concert) given (as by a traveling group of actors or musicians) only once in each of a series of localities **2 a :** a locality used for one-night stands **b :** a stopover for a one-night stand **3 :** a sexual encounter limited to a single occasion; *also* **:** a partner in such an encounter

one–note \'wən-'nōt\ *adj* (1973) **:** unvarying in tone or emphasis : MONOTONOUS

one–off \,wən-'ȯf\ *adj* (1934) *Brit* **:** limited to a single time, occasion, or instance : ONE-SHOT, UNIQUE — **one–off** *n*

one–on–one \,wən-ȯn-'wən, ,wən-än-\ *adj or adv* (1967) **1 :** playing directly against a single opposing player **2 :** involving a direct encounter between one person and another

one–piece *adj* (1880) **:** consisting of or made in a single undivided piece ⟨a ~ bathing suit⟩ — **one–piec·er** \'wən-'pē-sər\ *n*

oner·ous \'ä-nə-rəs, 'ō-\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *onereus*, fr. L *onerosus*, fr. *oner-, onus* burden; akin to Skt *anas* cart] (14c) **1 :** involving, imposing, or constituting a burden : TROUBLESOME ⟨an ~ task⟩ **2 :** having legal obligations that outweigh the advantages ⟨~ contract⟩ — **oner·ous·ly** *adv* — **oner·ous·ness** *n*

syn ONEROUS, BURDENSOME, OPPRESSIVE, EXACTING mean imposing hardship. ONEROUS stresses being laborious and heavy esp. because distasteful ⟨the *onerous* task of cleaning up the mess⟩. BURDENSOME suggests causing mental as well as physical strain ⟨*burdensome* responsibilities⟩. OPPRESSIVE implies extreme harshness or severity in what is imposed ⟨the *oppressive* tyranny of a police state⟩. EXACTING implies rigor or sternness rather than tyranny or injustice in the demands made or in the one demanding ⟨an *exacting* employer⟩.

one·self \(,)wən-'self, *Southern also* -'sef\ *also* **one's self** \(,)wən-,wənz-\ *pron* (1548) **1 :** a person's self : one's own self — used reflexively as object of a preposition or verb or for emphasis in various constructions **2 :** one's normal, healthy, or sane condition or self — **be oneself :** to conduct oneself in a usual or fitting manner

one–shot \'wən-,shät\ *adj* (1927) **1 :** that is complete or effective through being done or used or applied only once ⟨there is no easy ~ answer to the problem⟩ **2 :** that is not followed by something else of the same kind ⟨a ~ tax cut⟩ — **one–shot** *n*

one–sid·ed \'wən-'sī-dəd\ *adj* (1813) **1 a** (1) **:** having one side prominent : LOPSIDED (2) **:** having or occurring on one side only **b :** limited to one side : PARTIAL ⟨a ~ interpretation⟩ **2 :** UNILATERAL ⟨a ~ decision⟩ — **one–sid·ed·ly** *adv* — **one–sid·ed·ness** *n*

ones place *n* (1976) **:** UNITS PLACE

one–step \'wən-,step\ *n* (1911) **1 :** a ballroom dance in 2/4 time marked by quick walking steps backward and forward **2 :** music used for the one-step — **one–step** *vi*

one–stop \-'stäp\ *adj* (1934) **:** being or relating to a business that provides a complete range of goods or services of a particular kind

one–tailed \'wən-'tāl(d)\ *also* **one–tail** \-'tāl\ *adj* (1947) **:** being a statistical test for which the critical region consists of all values of the test statistic greater than a given value or less than a given value but not both — compare TWO-TAILED

[1]**one·time** \'wən-'tīm\ *adj* (1840) **1 :** FORMER, SOMETIME ⟨a ~ actor⟩ **2 :** occurring only once : ONE-SHOT

[2]**onetime** *adv* (1886) **:** FORMERLY

one–to–one \,wən-tə-'wən, -də-\ *adj* (1873) **1 :** pairing each element of a set uniquely with an element of another set **2 :** ONE-ON-ONE 2

one–track *adj* (1926) **:** marked by often narrowly restricted attention to or absorption in just one thing ⟨a ~ mind⟩

one–two \'wən-'tü, -,tü\ *n* (1809) **1 :** a combination of two quick blows in rapid succession in boxing; *esp* **:** a left jab followed at once by a hard blow with the right hand **2** *or* **one–two punch :** a combination of two forces acting against something

one–up \,wən-'əp, 'wən-\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *one-upmanship*] (1963) **:** to practice one-upmanship on

one up *adj* (1919) **:** being in a position of advantage — usu. used with *on*

one–up·man·ship \,wən-'əp-mən-,ship\ *also* **one–ups·man·ship** \-'əps-mən-\ *n* (1952) **:** the art or practice of outdoing or keeping one jump ahead of a friend or competitor ⟨engaged in a round of verbal ~⟩

one–way *adj* (1824) **1 :** that moves in or allows movement in only one direction ⟨~ street⟩ **2 :** ONE-SIDED, UNILATERAL ⟨a ~ conversation⟩ **3 :** that functions in only one of two or more ways

on·go·ing \'ȯn-,gō-iŋ, 'än-, -,gȯ(-)iŋ\ *adj* (1877) **1 a :** being actually in process **b :** CONTINUING **2 :** continuously moving forward : GROWING — **on·go·ing·ness** \-nəs\ *n*

on·ion \'ən-yən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *oignon*, fr. L *union-, unio*] (14c) **1 :** a widely cultivated Asian herb (*Allium cepa*) of the lily family with pungent edible bulbs; *also* **:** its bulb **2 :** any of various plants of the same genus as the onion — **on·iony** \-yə-nē\ *adj*

onion dome *n* (1941) **:** a dome (as of a church) having the general shape of an onion — **onion–domed** *adj*

onion ring *n* (1946) **:** a ring of sliced onion coated with batter or crumbs and fried

on·ion·skin \-,skin\ *n* (1879) **:** a thin strong translucent paper of very light weight

oni·um \'ō-nē-əm\ *adj* [*-onium*] (1905) **:** being or characterized by a usu. complex cation

-onium *n suffix* [NL, fr. *ammonium*] **:** an ion having a positive charge ⟨hydr*onium*⟩ — compare -IUM 1b

on–line *adj or adv* (1950) **:** connected to, served by, or available through a system and esp. a computer or telecommunications system ⟨an ~ database⟩; *also* **:** done while connected to a system ⟨~ computer storage⟩

on·look·er \'ȯn-,lu̇-kər, 'än-\ *n* (1606) **:** one that looks on; *esp* **:** a passive spectator — **on·look·ing** \-kiŋ\ *adj*

[1]**on·ly** \'ōn-lē\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *ānlīc*, fr. *ān* one — more at ONE] (bef. 12c) **1 :** unquestionably the best : PEERLESS **2 :** alone in its class or kind : SOLE ⟨an ~ child⟩

[2]**only** *adv* (14c) **1 a :** as a single fact or instance and nothing more or different : MERELY ⟨has ~ lost one election —George Orwell⟩ **b :** SOLELY, EXCLUSIVELY ⟨known ~ to him⟩ **2 :** at the very least ⟨it was ~ too true⟩ **3 a :** in the final outcome ⟨will ~ make you sick⟩ **b :** with nevertheless the final result ⟨won the battles, ~ to lose the war⟩ **4 a :** as recently as ⟨~ last week⟩ **b :** in the immediate past ⟨~ just talked to her⟩

usage The placement of *only* in a sentence has been a source of studious commentary since the 18th century, most of it intended to prove by force of argument that prevailing standard usage is wrong. After 200 years of preachment the following observations may be made: the position of *only* in standard spoken English is not fixed, since ambiguity is avoided through sentence stress; in casual prose that keeps close to the rhythms of speech *only* is often placed where it would be in speech; and in edited and more formal prose *only* tends to be placed immediately before the word or words it modifies.

[3]**only** *conj* (14c) **1 a :** with the restriction that : BUT ⟨you may go, ~ come back early⟩ **b :** and yet : HOWEVER ⟨they look very nice, ~ we can't use them⟩ **2 :** were it not that : EXCEPT ⟨I'd introduce you to her, ~ you'd win her —Jack London⟩

on·o·mas·tic \,ä-nə-'mas-tik\ *adj* [Gk *onomastikos*, fr. *onomazein* to name, fr. *onoma* name — more at NAME] (1716) **:** of, relating to, or consisting of a name or names — **on·o·mas·ti·cal·ly** \-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

on·o·mas·tics \-tiks\ *n pl but sing or pl in constr* (1930) **1 a :** the science or study of the origins and forms of words esp. as used in a specialized field **b :** the science or study of the origin and forms of proper names of persons or places **2 :** the system underlying the formation and use of words esp. for proper names or of words used in a specialized field — **on·o·mas·ti·cian** \,ä-nə-mas-'ti-shən\ *n*

on·o·ma·tol·o·gy \,ä-nə-mə-'tä-lə-jē\ *n* [F *onomatologie*, fr. Gk *onomat-, onoma* name + F *-logie* -logy] (ca. 1847) **:** ONOMASTICS — **on·o·ma·tol·o·gist** \-jist\ *n*

on·o·mato·poe·ia \,ä-nə-,mä-tə-'pē-ə, -,ma-\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *onomatopoiia*, fr. *onomat-, onoma* name + *poiein* to make — more at POET] (ca. 1577) **1 :** the naming of a thing or action by a vocal imitation of the sound associated with it (as *buzz, hiss*) **2 :** the use of words whose sound suggests the sense — **on·o·mato·poe·ic** \-'pē-ik\ *or* **on·o·mato·po·et·ic** \-pō-'e-tik\ *adj* — **on·o·mato·poe·i·cal·ly** \-'pē-ə-k(ə-)lē\ *or* **on·o·mato·po·et·i·cal·ly** \-pō-'e-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

On·on·da·ga \,ä-nə(n)-'dȯ-gə, -'dā-, -'dä-\ *n, pl* **-ga** *or* **-gas** [Onondaga *onǫ́tàˀke*, the chief Onondaga town] (1684) **1 :** a member of an American Indian people of New York and Canada **2 :** the Iroquoian language of the Onondaga people

on–ramp \'ȯn-,ramp, 'än-\ *n* (1958) **:** a ramp by which one enters a limited-access highway

on·rush \-,rəsh\ *n* (1844) **1 :** a rushing forward or onward **2 :** ONSET — **on·rush·ing** \-,rə-shiŋ\ *adj*